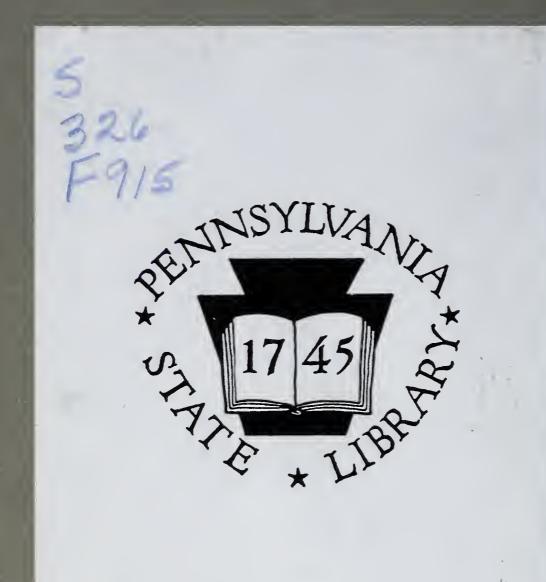
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# REPORT

OF THE

# EXECUTIVE



OF THE

# FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA

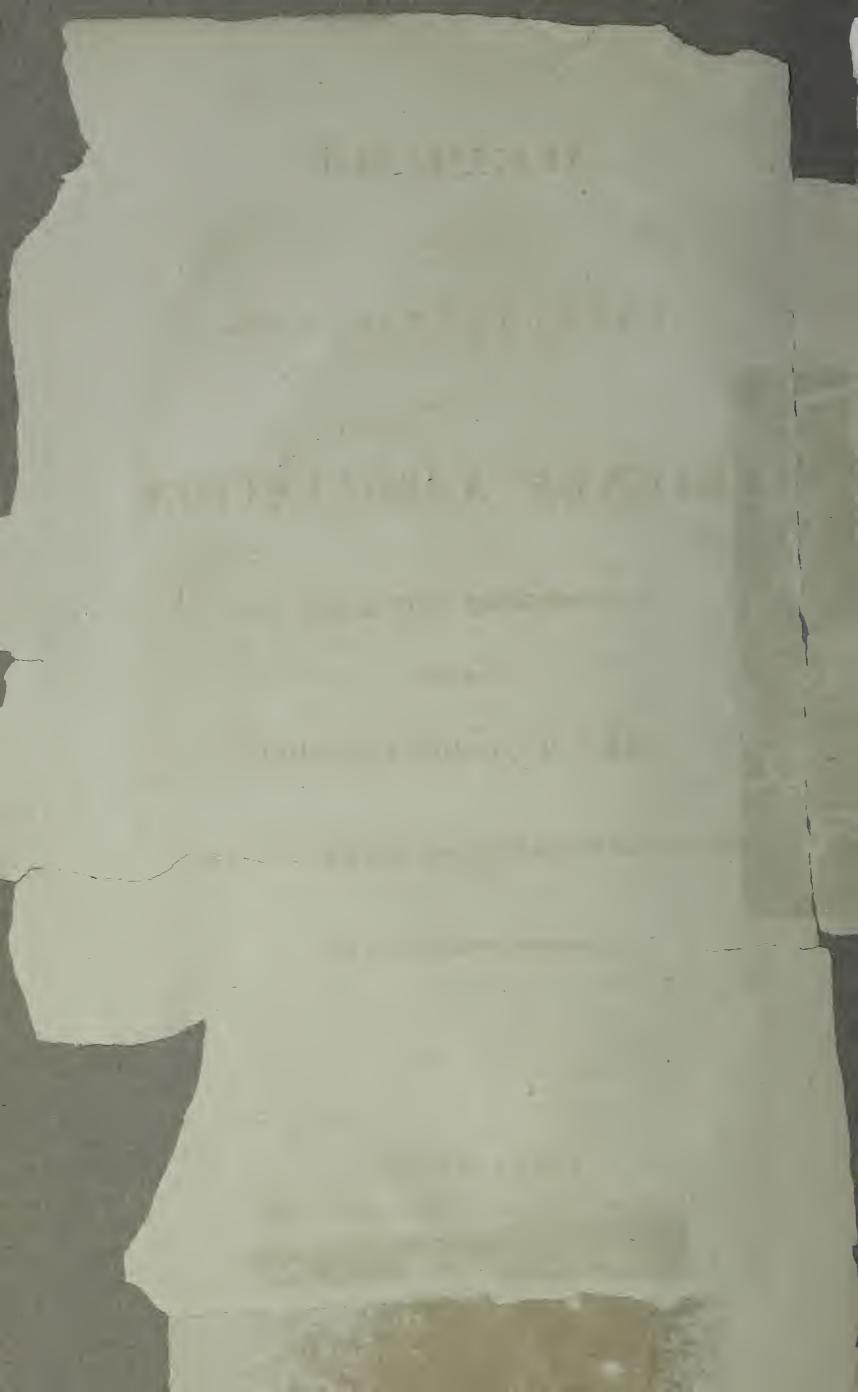
AND ITS VICINITY,

FOR THE

RELIEF OF COLORED FREEDMEN.



04-84-969-1



# REPORT

OF THE

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

OF THE

# FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION

OF PHILADELPHIA AND ITS VICINITY,

FOR THE

## RELIEF OF COLORED FREEDMEN.

Read at the Annual Meeting of the Contributors, held at Arch Street Meeting-house,

Philadelphia, 4th Month 18th, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA:

C. SHERMAN, SON & CO., PRINTERS.

1864.

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More than two years since, when that useful word "contraband" was coined, and the people whom it was intended to protect began to demand our attention, the women Friends of this city, with a promptness and earnestness of sympathy which did them honor, established the "Women's Aid Association of Philadelphia." Early and late they labored, holding weekly and monthly meetings, buying materials, cutting out garments and making them up, spending their time and money freely on behalf of a destitute people, and meeting as best they could the demands of the hour.

We need recite but few of the events of those two years, so fraught with interest to every lover of humanity. As the war progressed, and we mourned over the desolations of new battle-fields, there came up from the advancing lines of the Union armies a low murmur for help from a stripped and perishing multitude. When the President spoke those words of Freedom, that make the very language in which they were uttered forever memorable, the *hundreds* who had claimed the care of our wives and mothers and sisters swelled to *thousands*, and it was apparent that we too must open our hearts and give our hands to the work. After what now seems to us an inexplicable delay, a number of young men met on the 5th of 11th month, 1863, for the purpose of considering how their duty in this matter could best be ful-

filled. At this meeting was formed the "Friends' Association of Philadelphia and its Vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freedmen." Its organization was soon perfected, and the present Executive Board entered upon its labors.

The promptness and liberality with which Friends, not only in Philadelphia, but throughout the country, answered our first appeals for means to accomplish the work contemplated were truly surprising; and before the necessary plans for its proper expenditure could be perfected, the Treasury was amply provided to answer liberal requisitions. Nor have we been less surprised and gratified at the continuance of this interest in the cause of the freedmen: contributions to our general funds for each of the five months which have passed since our organization having been approximately as follows:

Contributed	lin	11th	mo.,	1863,	about	\$12,400
"	"	12th	"	" _	"	11,400
"	"	1st	"	1864,	"	11,900
"	"	2d	"	"	"	7,200
"	"	3d	"	66	"	6,600
"	durin	g the	curre	nt mont	h, "	4,300
Makin	\$53,800					

This amount is exclusive of the large sum contributed for the special purpose of conducting stores in Virginia, to which we will have occasion to refer more fully hereafter. These contributions came not alone from members of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, nor indeed from members of the Society of Friends. Nor can our own country, even, claim the full credit for them. England, true to her established sympathies for the oppressed negro, and for suffering humanity, has opened her hand widely, contributing to the relief of the freedmen, through our Association alone, about £1250 sterling, yielding near \$9700. We

refer with true gratification to the organized effort of English Friends to assist in this work, originated in the Meeting for Sufferings of London. But a short time has elapsed since Friends in London united for this work, yet their contributions are already large, and afford us much encouragement in our labors.

Another incident in this connection is worthy of record. A number of the citizens of Liverpool, irrespective of sect, prompted by similar desires with ourselves to render less onerous the great burden which this desolating war has imposed upon the innocent negro, have also organized with similar objects, and have requested this Association to become the dispensers of their funds; accompanying their request with the handsome remittance of £500 sterling. Grateful for this mark of confidence on the part of strangers in a foreign land, and rejoicing in the ability thus afforded to engage still more thoroughly in our assumed labor, we have accepted the responsible charge.

A most interesting feature of the contributions in our own country has been their evident spontaneity. But little solicitation has been used, and, in many instances, the mere knowledge of our work has brought us considerable sums, when the donors could know but little of those whom they made the almoners of their charity. From the rich we have received of their abundance, and from those less bountifully blessed, their full measure of aid.

At an early period of our labors, the need of accurate information of the condition and wants of the freedmen, and also of the labors of other bodies for their relief, was seriously felt. With the view of gaining such information, several members of the Board have at different times visited the freedmen in their settlements. Our friend,

Marmaduke C. Cope, immediately after our appointment, visited Yorktown, Norfolk, and adjacent parts; and on his return made a report to the Board, which was of great service in directing our work. This report was printed, and widely disseminated among Friends, and served a good purpose in arousing the interest of many, who, until then, had little idea of the immensity of the work before In the twelfth month, the President of the Board, Samuel R. Shipley, made an extended tour through the camps in the valley of the Mississippi, from Cairo to Vicksburg, and embodied the results of his investigation in a few pages, which have been presented to you at a former meeting. Soon after, John S. Hilles inspected many of the settlements within the limits of the military department of Virginia and North Carolina, returning with much valuable information of the condition of the negroes gathered at Newbern, and on Roanoke Island, and at Yorktown, Norfolk, and Portsmouth. later date, those around Washington, D. C., have been visited by Edward Bettle, William Evans, Jr., and J. Wistar Evans. The two last named also extending their visit to Yorktown and other points in Southeastern Virginia.

From these visits, and other sources of information entitled to credit, we gather the following statistics of the numbers of the freed negroes collected at the several places named, which are necessarily in many cases mere approximations to the truth, as no accurate information is readily attainable respecting certain districts, and great fluctuations occur from time to time in many places, owing to changes in the position of the armies. It is further to be observed that these figures comprise chiefly the women and children, the aged and infirm; as the able-bodied men are nearly all engaged in the Union

armies, either as soldiers or in other capacities, so that the aggregate here exhibited conveys a very inadequate idea of the actual numbers of the fugitives from slavery who have escaped since the war began.

No accounts whatever are at hand relative to parts of the States of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

The sea islands of Sout	h Car	rolina,	and	Georg	ia,	•	15,000
Newbern and Eastern I	North	Carol	ina,	•	•	•	20,000
Norfolk and Portsmout	h, Va	., and	vicin	ity,		•	20,000
Fortress Monroe and vi	cinity	7,	•	• 4		•	10,000
Yorktown and vicinity,		•	•			•	8,000
Alexandria, Va., and v	icinit	у,		•	•	•	10,000
Arlington, Va., .	•	•	•	•	•	•	3,500
Washington, D. C.,					•		7,500
On and near the Missi	ssinn	i Rive	er fro	m es	timate	25	
made by Samuel R.							
the 12th month, 186	_	10,	e di in	, 1115	11510 1	ц	
Cairo,	J+J •						500
Columbus,	•	•	•	•	•	•	801
Island No. 10,	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,000
Fort Pillow,	•	•	•	•	•	•	311
•	·	· nt'a Ta	· land	8	•	•	
Memphis, including Pr	eside	nts is	ianu,	æc.,	•	•	5,682
Helena,	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,925
Island No. 63,	•	•	•	•	•	•	75
Mouth of White River	,	•	•	•	•	•	500
Little Rock, .	•	•	•	•	•	•	700
Pine Bluff,	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,500
Duvall's Bluff, .	•	•	•	•	•	•	200
Skipworth's Landing,	•	•	•	•	•	•	500
Goodrich's Landing,	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,600
Paw Paw Island, .	•	•	•	•		.	870
Milliken's Bend, .	•		•	•	•	•	625
Van Buren's Hospital,	•	•	•		•	•	575
Young's Point, .		•			•		3,000
Burnett's Plantation,		•	•		•	•	1,425
Blake's Plantation,	•	•					625
Palmyra Bend, .	•					•	1,325
Natchez,	•	•			•		2,100

Vandalia,				•			930		
Port Adams, .	•	•	•	•			2,000		
Port Hudson, .	•			•	•	•	3,000		
Baton Rouge, .			•	•			2,000		
New Orleans, .	•	•					6,000		
City of Memphis,	•	•			•		5,000		
City of Vicksburg,	•	•			•	•	2,000		
City of Natchez, .	•				•	•	5,000		
Since this estimate was made, there are reported to									
have arrived at V	icksbui	rg ab	out	•	•	•	4,500		
Colored refugees w									
army on its return	n from	the 1	military	exp	edition	n to	·		
Meridian, Miss.,	other p	arts	of Ten	nesse	e, Nor	th-			
ern Alabama and	Georgi	ia, pi	obably	abo	ut.	•	30,000		
		1	Total,				180,269		

This was the wide field presented to our view. Well might the minds of all humane and Christian men stand appalled in the presence of so tremendous a mass of suffering. Picture to yourselves the ever-increasing company of men, women, and children, which has been gathered in the wake of the Union armies; remember from what house of bondage they have come out; that the knowledge which we consider necessary for a safe journey through life has been studiously withheld; that the sharp tutelage of a master's rod has been their only incitement to duty, and that the first gleam of hope to their darkened souls has come to them with the confused noise of battle. Taking but little with them, they have journeyed by night, and arrived at a place of safety, ask only for food and shelter. What shall we do for them? They need not only to have their physical necessities cared for, but to have a mental appetite awakened and a moral want supplied. How shall we best answer a call which involves the happiness and welfare of a race, and which concerns also our own accountability to Him

who created us and them? Such was the solemn and momentous query which met us on the threshold!

Entering upon a new and untried field of labor, our inexperience and lack of knowledge has prevented such progress as we may reasonably hope for in the future efforts of the Association. Our work naturally divided itself into two parts; the first, concerning the physical, the second, the higher wants of the freedmen. The Purchasing and Forwarding Committee, to have in charge the purchase of materials, and the manufacture of garments, was at once formed, and the power given it to despatch suitable supplies to the points where the need seemed to be greatest. The Committee on Instruction, and at a later day, the Committee on Farming, and another to give attention to stores, were duly appointed.

The exigencies of the South had cut off the usual supply of garments from its laboring class, and most of those who fled to us for succor had but scanty covering. Much of their little stock was left behind. It remained then for the people of the North to provide them with necessary clothing, and as winter was approaching, there was no time to be lost. A friend gave us a room in which our work could be carried on and the meetings of this body held. Others provided the necessary furniture, and in a few days a strong force was employed. Our women friends for weeks attended daily and afforded efficient aid. Sewing societies were formed in the various meetings throughout the limits of the Yearly Meeting, and the demand for cut-out garments was greater than we could supply. Twenty-two thousand five hundred garments were distributed from our room, and made up without cost. We cannot sufficiently dwell on the zeal and self-sacrifice with which all classes of our women friends co-operated with us, saving thereby, to the gene-

ral purposes of the cause, a very large amount of money In the early part of the 12th month of last year, we were able to send considerable supplies to Newbern, in North Carolina, and elsewhere. The pressing demand from the various camps in the valley of the Mississippi had to be met, and a number of boxes were soon on their way to Elkanah Beard, at Young's Point, near Vicksburg. and Columbus, both in the Department of the West, also claimed our attention, and about three thousand garments were forwarded to Nashville and Chattanooga. In addition to the garments made up, a large number of blankets and ready-made woollen shirts was sent forward. Shoes, mainly intended for the women and children, were supplied, and as it was found that workmen could be had in many of the camps, sets of shoemakers' tools were provided. Yarn and knitting needles, and suitable trimmings for altering garments, were also sent, that the old women and children who could do little else, might have their time usefully occupied. We have not failed to keep in mind the importance of giving employment to the freedmen, and of stimulating them to habits of thrift and industry. In the early part of the winter, the destitution among them was so great, that our agents provided them with necessary clothing without charge. In the 1st month, Elkanah Beard wrote as follows to the Committee of Indiana Yearly Meeting:

"Several in the week past have frozen to death, and others were so chilled that they are not likely to survive long. Hundreds of women and children are barefoot, and have nothing but cotton clothing, which has been worn for months."

Later in the same month he addressed a member of our Board a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"The protection that has been thrown around the dif-

ferent camps below Helena has all been withdrawn, and guerillas, thieves, and cut-throats are on the alert to get hold of all the able-bodied men and women, and of any goods intended for them. A few that have been caught, have been stripped naked and whipped nearly to death, and in a state of nudity, with the blood still trickling from their gashes, have reached the river bank."

Coming into camp without decent covering, exposed to the pitiless storms of winter in rudely built huts which afforded insufficient shelter, and having little opportunity of earning money, it seemed to be but common humanity to provide for them in this respect. The appalling state of things described above, was soon remedied by the arrival of supplies from our own and other associations, and as regarded the guerillas, by the action of the military authorities. Absolute discretion is necessarily committed to those having the distribution of the articles sent, and we have great satisfaction in assuring our contributors, that in all cases, the labor has been assumed without charge, and as we believe, faithfully performed. No effort has been spared to place these important trusts in judicious hands, and we cannot withhold the expression, that we owe to these earnest and devoted men and women who are sacrificing so much in the cause of suffering humanity, something more than words. our sympathy and heartfelt co-operation be with them in their disinterested service.

Hospital supplies have also been forwarded, where there was reason to fear that those of the Government could not be reached. A few stores to Vicksburg, some solidified milk and vaccine virus to Newbern, a quantity of sheets and pillow-cases to the latter place, and a large number of garments for small-pox patients, illustrate our labors in this respect.

Some special contributions for the uses of this branch of the work have been received and applied, in accordance with the benevolent intentions of the donors. As an increased interest in the Western States seemed to promise a supply for the region south of them, our attention has been mainly given, for the past two months, to Newbern, Norfolk, Hampton, and Yorktown.

It is gratifying to learn that the articles sent by us have proved as substantial and serviceable as those received from any other quarter. E. Beard writes:

"It has not been our pleasure to receive goods so well assorted and adapted to the real wants of the freed people as those you have sent, and many poor women and children have been clothed who were almost naked. I have no doubt many would have died who are now well, had you not sent the goods you did."

By our records, it appears that the number of boxes packed, including bales of blankets and cases of shoes, is 134, containing 31,975 articles, of which about three-fourths have been distributed.

The table below will show the distribution of packages forwarded thus far:

To Elkanah Beard, Vicksburg, Miss.,	21	packages,	5,233
" Supt. J. J. Herrick, Helena, Ark.,	2	"	702
" Capt. Joseph Cadwallader, Columbus, Ky., .	3	"	211
" Mitchell M. Brown, Nashville, Tenn., .	8	"	2,489
"Genl. Wm. D. Whipple, Chattanooga, Tenn.,	2	"	571
"John C. Tatum, Yorktown, Va.,	10	"	2,055
"C. P. Day, Hampton, Va.,	2	. "	672
" Lucy Chase, Norfolk, Va.,	4	"	1,170
"Supt. Bell, Wise Farms, Va.,	2	"	534
" Dr. Cyrus B. Bean, Arlington, Va.,	1	"	451
" Capt. Horace James, Newbern, N. C.,	46	′ "	8,140
"Rhoda W. Smith, " " .	5	"	976
On hand, in Cincinnati, Ohio,	9	"	1,996
" · " Philadelphia,	19	"	6,775
_	 134		31,975

For the garments remaining on hand constant demands arise; and excepting a few specially adapted to winter weather, they will speedily be forwarded.

Believing that after attention to the physical wants of the freedmen their moral and intellectual improvement claimed our care, this matter was early referred to a suitable committee. Schools had been already established in the valley of the Mississippi, and many earnest men and women of our own and other denominations were engaged in the work of teaching both young and old. With but few of the ordinary appliances of the modern school-room, they could make but moderate Our committee despatched to the care of Elkanah Beard, at Young's Point, 1214 schoolbooks, 516 slates, and other necessary articles, to be used in the school there, and distributed by him among others, where the need existed. We have the satisfaction of knowing that they were received, and answered a good purpose. The following extracts from a letter, by one of the teachers employed under Elkanah Beard, will, no doubt, be interesting to our friends:

"The scholars have made good improvement since I last wrote. There are thirty that will soon be ready for the Second Reader, if they continue in school; but things are in such an unsettled condition, it is impossible to know how long we will have the same set of scholars. One thing is certain; all the field hands will be called out in a few days, to make gardens and raise cotton. It will take many from my school. I am very sorry, indeed; as they are so eager to learn, and are making fine progress, they regret it exceedingly; but there seems to be no remedy for it. I suppose our schools will now consist of those too young for such service. We were cheered last evening by the arrival of books, slates, charts, &c.,

from Philadelphia. Lucinda can now supply her school. We have a reading circle here, which meets every seventh day afternoon, at three o'clock; both old and young attend. Irena, Lucinda and I have charge of it. We read in the Scriptures; also tracts, Bible stories in simple language; and such other reading as is pleasing and interesting. They take great interest in it, and are very ready at answering questions on what has been read. We hope it may prove as the seed that fell on good ground."

To the school at Arlington, Va., under the care of Cyrus B. Bean, a globe, 218 books, 200 slates, and a number of other articles were sent. To other schools around Helena, Arkansas, under the care of John B. Pinney, we supplied 1300 books, and 236 slates.

It was soon found that our efforts to train and direct the freedmen, particularly as concerned their instruction in useful learning and in agriculture, would be more efficient if devoted to one field. It was important that it should be near enough to be subject to our constant oversight and supervision. The peninsula upon which Yorktown is situated offering many advantages, it was determined that here the experiment should begin. Yates, a Friend, who had been engaged in teaching at Hampton, hearing of the destitute condition of the freedmen at Yorktown, had made several visits, dispensing clothing, medicines, &c., and, early in the ninth month, took up her residence in the Fort, where she continued her labors. Early in the twelfth month, John C. Tatum, one of our number, feeling it his duty to devote himself to the cause for a time, located himself there. He has labored with untiring energy and zeal, and a large portion of the success we have met with thus far, must be ascribed to his disinterested exertions. A dwellinghouse, stable, and schoolhouse were at once begun, and



we have the satisfaction of announcing that they are all completed and occupied. In the second month, Edward W. Holway, a young Friend from New England, who was drafted a year since, and released by the Secretary of War, offered himself to us. The Committee on Instruction and Farming united in sending him to Yorktown as superintendent of the two branches of our work there. We have reason to believe that he is laboring with a sincere desire for the good of the people, and a just sense of his responsible post. Another schoolhouse has been begun at Acreville by the colored people there. We are supplying such necessary articles as they need in its erection. When finished, a teacher will be sent down to have it in charge. Still another has been begun at Darlington's plantation, about two miles fro the Fort, to which similar aid will be furnished. Great delay has occurred in our building operations from causes beyond our control. Rachel S. Dennis was sent down as teacher, early in the year, and has had a school in the dwellinghouse since the 13th of first month. The morning school was composed of young children, average attendance about The afternoon school consisted of those farther advanced in age. During the greater part of the time, an evening school for adults has been held, taught by William H. Burgess, a young man, sent down by the New York Association of Friends. Few of these pupils knew the alphabet when our schools began. We are assured that their progress has been very satisfactory. A few of the most intelligent colored men have taken classes, and assisted in the work. These schools have been removed to the schoolhouse since its completion. Schofield, a Friend from Baltimore, has gratuitously entered our service there, from a sense of duty to this downtrodden people, and her influence and labors have been

truly valuable. She has assisted in teaching, and has organized small sewing societies in the village. Two additional teachers are preparing to go down. We have also a teacher engaged in our service at Norfolk, in connection with the interesting school there. The preliminary work at Yorktown being nearly completed, we hope to meet the educational demands of the settlement more fully.

The attention of the Board was early turned to the subject of assisting the freedmen in their efforts at selfsupport. The growth of cotton by free labor in the Department of the Southwest, was regarded with great Inquiry was made into the propriety of our extending help to a settlement which Superintendent Eaton was about to form near Vicksburg, for the purpose of its cultivation on small tracts, where the negroes could be regarded as independent planters. It was soon evident that this region was too far removed for a work, which would involve so much care and responsibility on our part. We, however, sent to Elkanah Beard, at Young's Point, a quantity of seeds, and have furnished him with funds to purchase two pairs of mules for the work on the farm there. Six hundred and fifty acres have been laid out, and the Committee of Indiana Yearly Meeting have provided liberally for its cultivation.

Having directed our attention to Yorktown, Edward W. Holway has been busily engaged in prosecuting the work there. Under the orders of the General commanding, a large tract had been marked out into portions of one acre each. Cabins were erected, and a little community soon congregated in them. Acreville is situated about a mile from our dwelling-house at Yorktown. The land has been partially fenced, and the people have entered with ardor into the work of planting their gardens.

They have shown no mean diligence, and from the mouth of many witnesses, we learn that their good deportment is a surprise to all. For the first time they feel an ownership in their bones and sinews, and realize the sweets of requited labor. Larger tracts have been assigned to the more intelligent among them, and through the earnest efforts of Rodney Churchill, the Superintendent of Negro Affairs, and our own Friends, it is believed, the entire force of able-bodied hands are now or will soon be employed. About thirty acres near the dwelling will be cultivated with the hoe by those whose bodily infirmity forbids a full day's work. The community in Yorktown numbers about four thousand souls. In Acreville, there are twelve hundred and fifty more. On the adjacent plantation, there are twenty-seven hundred and fifty, making eight thousand in all. For the past two months we have been actively engaged in supplying the wants of this interesting settlement. A good team of horses, the necessary wagons and harness, ploughs and harrows, have been provided. Two hundred and twelve hoes, to be distributed and sold to the freedmen, were also sent down, and a large supply of cabbage, beet, onion, and other garden seeds, beans and peas, seed corn and potatoes, to be disposed of in the same manner. Sixty bushels of seed potatoes were forwarded to Rodney Churchill for the people under his charge, and twenty-four bushels to Superintendent Kinsman at Fortress Monroe, for the An appeal to our Friends for contribusame purpose. tions of seed was promptly responded to, and one hundred and fifty bushels of various kinds were received, and, as we learn from Yorktown, mostly distributed.

Lemuel Hole, of Ohio, and his son, Leonard Hole, have also been located at Yorktown, in the capacity of farmers. The father will remain but a short time. His services

are given without charge. It is intended that when opportunity offers, one or both of them shall go upon a plantation, and instruct the people in their labors. Lydia Pope, a Friend from Salem, Mass., will shortly go down to take charge of our dwelling as matron.

Sufficient time has not elapsed to allow us to speak of the results of the establishment of this unpretending colony. Some members of our Board who have lately visited Yorktown, are greatly encouraged. We can but commit the interests of this down-trodden people to the care of Him whose pitying eye will no doubt regard with favor the labors of the black man on his own behalf.

The total expenditures for this branch of the work have been \$2297 48.

In the effort to make a community self-sustaining, the furnishing of facilities to procure the necessaries of life at just prices, is secondary in importance only to a proper direction and encouragement of labor. Within the military lines, free trade is prohibited, and permits to sell goods are furnished to a limited number, whose business is consequently large, and without adequate restriction from the evil of exorbitant prices. In consequence, not only soldiers, but all others whose duty calls them to reside within military lines, have been forced to pay far more than was just for such articles as were required for their sustenance or comfort. To relieve the negroes from such burden was considered a matter of primary moment. In accordance with the liberal spirit of the Government towards the freedmen, and those engaged in relieving their distresses, our Association was early invited to open stores at various points within the "Department of Virginia and North Carolina," with the promise of every proper facility in conducting our operations which the Government could afford; accompanied, however, with a

prohibition from selling to others than the negroes, lest the Government system of supply through sutlers, should be interfered with. After a thorough investigation of the advantages to be derived from such stores, and of the difficulties with which we must contend in conducting them, made in great measure by the personal inspection of the intended field of labor by a member of the Board, and personal interviews with the several Government officers through whom we should receive its assistance, we decided to undertake this important and responsible work. That part of the aforesaid department lying in Virginia was selected as our field of operations, and Hampton, within two miles of Old Point Comfort, on which Fortress Monroe is situated, selected as the site of the first and principal store.

A suitable building for such uses, as well as for a residence for the storekeeper and his family, has been secured, and is now being prepared for occupancy, with the prospect of being put to its contemplated use before the expiration of the present month (4th month, 1864).

Enoch Harlan, of Coatesville, Pa., has been appointed to take charge of this, and also to give general oversight to the several stores which may be established in Southeastern Virginia, and has already entered upon his labors. Ira J. Parker, of Muncy, Pa., has been appointed as his assistant.

Branches are contemplated at Yorktown and other places, so soon as the necessary preliminary arrangements can be made. There being no building in the negro settlements near Yorktown, adapted to such use, we have found it necessary to build for ourselves. Such building has been already commenced, and it is hoped will be ready for use within a month.

Feeling a hesitation to appropriate the necessary means

for conducting these store enterprises from our general funds, and believing that several Friends would be prepared to loan much larger sums of money to the Association for this purpose, than they would feel warranted in contributing without the prospect of at least a partial return, we have borrowed five thousand five hundred dollars, to be returned without interest on or before the first of fourth month, 1866, subject to any loss incurred exceeding one thousand dollars, and have appropriated the last-named sum from our general funds, as security for the return of the borrowed money. The great advance of prices, of almost every article of commerce, within a short time, must necessarily correspondingly increase the requirements of our successors charged with this business, and we would be pleased to hear of further subscriptions to the loan on the terms just mentioned; or of donations, to be applied to the conducting of stores, with a reversion when no longer needed for this, to other uses, at the discretion of the Board. No profit is contemplated by us in these operations; but we recommend to our successors strict care in the adjustment of prices, that every expense and contingency may be covered, and the capital borrowed be returned without reduction at the time agreed upon.

It is proper to remark that the gratuitous services of our friend, Richard M. Janney, of Baltimore, have enabled us to make our shipments to Yorktown with great cheapness and regularity. Nor should we forget the uniform kindness and courtesy that have attended our intercourse with Government officials. Every aid in their power has been promptly afforded us.

The inquiry naturally arises, what results may be hoped for in future for the liberated slaves?

Can they be made self-supporting?

Do they respond generously to the great efforts used to elevate their condition?

Some facts drawn from the observations of those engaged in the various fields of this labor, will best answer these interrogatories.

The following is extracted from a letter written by Reuben Tomlinson, United States Superintendent of the Island of St. Helena, in the autumn of 1863:

"There never was a time when everything connected with our enterprise here seemed to me more promising than now. So far as plantation labor is concerned, we are just in the midst of harvest, and all the crops are good. Indeed the cotton crop will be, I think, larger and better in all respects, than was anticipated by any of us a month ago. The 'crop' last year, as such, was so complete a failure, that we hardly dared to look forward to a much better one this year. I think we all felt that, owing to the people's dislike of cotton, and our ignorance of its proper culture, comparatively little could be done for some years. That we were mistaken in these prognostications, this year's harvest will prove. You will not understand from this, that I anticipate a yield equal to 'Secesh' times. Nothing of the sort. In the first place, there has not been more than half as much cotton planted, as was usual in the days of slavery. have not laid ourselves out for the purpose of raising cotton, but to make the people self-supporting and independent. In this I have no doubt that we have succeeded; and we shall have raised enough cotton to pay all our expenses besides.

"Hereafter, no person in this department, excepting those that would be paupers under any circumstances, need draw a single ration from Government. On this place there is already double as much cotton now

picked, as was gathered during the whole season last year. And this I think is true of every other plantation. The cotton is also, in quality, very much superior to that of last year. . . . . . . . . . .

"In the educational department the results are equally flattering. I do not get time to visit the schools as much as I would like to, but the observations that I have made lead me to but one conclusion, and that is, that the progress made is truly marvellous."

Charlotte S. Forten, a colored woman (daughter of the late James Forten, of this city), who has been for the past year engaged in teaching on the same island, writes under date of 3d month 15th, 1864, as follows:

"Since the delightful spring weather has come, the size of my school has increased. I have frequently forty-five children. The older ones work in the field in the early morning until they see me driving along the road to school, and then drop their hoes and take up their books. Their interest does not decrease."

Laura Towne (also from Philadelphia), remarks in a letter of the 6th of 3d month, 1864, as follows: "Our average attendance for last week was 140, and as soon as the small-pox is quite over, we shall have more scholars still. We are all in high spirits at getting back to our posts, and happy in our welcome by our scholars. The class which Harriet Murray taught during our absence, has made great progress in writing and reading, and do credit to the school."

The subjoined are from B. L. Canedy, at Newbern, North Carolina.

"NEWBERN, N. C., July 27th, 1863.

"It is not yet a week since Mr. Doolittle opened the school of which Miss Ropes and myself have charge, and to-day we had 258 pupils in attendance, and managed to

give to each a morsel of the food for which they are so hungry. The avidity with which they grasp at the leas shadow of knowledge is intensely interesting. Once supplied with a book, and the work of school government is at an end. One of my 'first class,' aged 25, can read with a good deal of readiness, and the only book he had ever seen until yesterday, is a fragment of an old dictionary; and when I put into his hands a 'Third Reader' (Willson's Series) the strong man wept for joy. In our school the ages range from 5 to 45, and as far as I can judge at present, they will soon leave white pupils far behind.

"Every hour spent with them is a fresh surprise, and a new cause for gratitude that I am here. I suffer no inconvenience from the climate, and have but one regret in connection with being here, and that is, that I have not a whole fresh life to give to this noble work."

"October 3d, 1863.

"I see no abatement of their interest in the school. For regularity and punctuality of attendance, they will compare very favorably, I think, with our Boston schools."

"On reaching my school-room door this morning, fifteen minutes before the hour appointed for opening the school, I found 110 waiting admission; and it is not an unusual thing for a large number of them to gather around the door of the Teacher's Home, to escort their respective teachers to their schools.

"Their reverence for and childlike trust in the teachings of the Bible is very beautiful. The older ones tell me they always knew they should be free, because they knew 'twas told so in the blessed Bible.' And they have secretly taught their children to live in hope, to watch and wait for the day of their redemption. I never before had charge of a school where the morning Scrip-

ture reading produced so visibly a good effect as in this school; there is so much that they seem to feel was written expressly for them."

A letter written in the early part of this (4th) month, by W. S. Bell, a missionary, engaged in the care of the "contraband" settlement on the farm of the late Gov. Wise, near Norfolk, Va., to a member of this Board, contains the following remarks:

"We organized this school about the middle of last November. At first we had 20 scholars, or thereabouts, but the school has been growing all the time since, until now it numbers over 300 pupils. . . . . It is an enthusiastic sight for any lover of humanity to behold how intensely they study, and how quickly they learn. . . . . They learn as rapidly as white children at the North. . . . The greatest punishment we can inflict upon them is to keep them out of school."

C. P. Day, writing under date of 2d month 2d, 1864, from Fortress Monroe, says:

"Incidents of improvement are not wanting to encourage us all in our labors among them. I feel as though this could not be the same class of people I found here two years ago. Whereas then you met the women and children, whether in the streets or at their own houses, they were very untidy in their dress, and filthy beyond description in their persons, and the interior of their cabins were more like pig-pens than human habitations, while now all is changed so far as they have the means. Their cabins are neat and clean inside and out. children of my schools, when first formed, were ragged and filthy, their language and manners more those of Africans than Americans, while now they are clean and neatly dressed, and as proper in their deportment as the pupils of any common Northern school. I speak

of the majority of course. There are many exceptions. They learn very rapidly indeed, so that after only about eighteen months' instruction, we have very good recitations in grammar, geography, written and mental arithmetic, spelling, reading, and writing."

From the account furnished by two members of the Executive Board, who visited the colored settlements on the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay during this month, the following incidents and remarks are gathered:

"In an old building near Norfolk, without any floor, and with no fire except what could be made without any chimney, we found four aged men, probably from 60 to 80 years of age; they had nothing to lie upon but a plank apiece, and no covering but some old rags of clothing. Imagine four gray-headed men, worn out by unpaid toil, crippled with rheumatism, and lying in an old dilapidated building, with no floor, no regular fire, with but a single board apiece for a bed, barely covered by a few tattered garments, and no cooking utensils that we could see! It made our hearts ache; and yet they thanked the Lord that they should die free, having lived slaves."

Speaking of the rapidity with which some of the blacks acquire learning, they say, "One of the teachers had received well-written letters from several men now in the army, who had never had more than three months' instruction, and when she took them in charge, did not know the alphabet."

"We paid a hasty visit to Alexandria. This city contains a very large number of freedmen, who appear to be the most self-supporting of any locality which came under our observation. It is known that they have spent at least thirty thousand dollars of their earnings in the erec-

tion of dwelling-houses, and have besides put up a school-house at a cost of five hundred dollars, which is held by trustees selected from among themselves. They have been much assisted and stimulated in their efforts by a colored woman, Harriet Jacobs, who has established herself here. We visited a school taught by her daughter, who has two assistants. There were two hundred and twenty-eight names on the roll, with an average attendance of one hundred and forty."

Levi Coffin, the agent for the Western Freedmen's Aid Society of Cincinnati, in giving accounts to certain interested Friends in this city of his visits to the contraband camps on the Mississippi River, alluded particularly to the general eagerness of both young and old to acquire knowledge, and their rapid improvement in learning; also, to their devotion and faith, invariably referring all blessings to Divine Providence. Everywhere you would hear the sentiment, "We have been praying and praying these many years, and now the Lord has heard our cries, and has come down to deliver us."

The results indicated by the foregoing letters, corroborated as they are by similar information from other sources, we think clearly establish the following conclusions, to wit:

That the slaves, however passively they may seem to have acquiesced in their servile condition whilst subject to the power of their masters, have always cherished the hope and expectation of a coming day of release, and when its advent has been realized they were eager to embrace it.

In other words, that chronic bondage had not utterly debased them below any appreciation of a higher condition of life, as was popularly believed.

That their thirst for knowledge is beyond all expec-

tation, and their general capacity for acquiring the *rudi*ments of education fully equal to that of the Anglo-Saxon race.

That a majority of them evince energy and thrift in the pursuit of labor for their own support, when a fair opportunity and the stimulus of adequate compensation is afforded, whilst some show mental qualifications for positions of trust and management.

That there exists among them as a class, an impressibility of heart on religious subjects, which renders them eminently susceptible of spiritual improvement.

Truly, the philanthropic mind should require no greater stimulus to efforts on behalf of suffering humanity than is here adduced.

Granted that the free colored population of the North have never advanced so far in the social scale as their white contemporaries, does not this result more from the barriers raised in their path by the unjust prejudices of the dominant race, than from any inherent incapacity on their part?

The fact that great obstacles to the elevation of the black man still remain to be overcome, should only serve to sharpen that delicate but powerful sense of justice which prompts the philanthropist to a full discharge of all his obligations to his oppressed fellow creatures.

Nor will his zeal be dampened or his hopes for Africa be diminished by the thought of the depth to which her children have been debased by centuries of crushing bondage, when he further reflects upon the contrast presented by the Saxon swineherd or the bloody Druid of the ninth century, and a Wilberforce or a Clarkson of the nineteenth, and that Ivan the Terrible sat upon the same throne which is now graced by an Alexander the Second

Darkness and obscurity still enshroud the future des

tiny of the colored race, dependent as that future is, in great measure, upon the issue of the dreadful conflict which now desolates our country, but doubtless, the upheaval and disintegration of States and communities by the war, which has already broken the fetters of so many, will still further augment rather than diminish the tide of fugitives, who must continue to turn with suppliant eyes to us for aid.

The work indeed seems but just initiated. Can we falter on the threshold?

Can the Society of Friends fail to redeem the pledges made by our fathers and confirmed by us in many public acts? Have we not been the special champions of the Negro in bonds? Shall his newly found freedom lose to him our sympathy and aid at a period when he so sorely needs them?

The history of the past two years tells us it shall not; but rather opens to us an inspiring view of new labors and new sacrifices by us on his behalf, to cease only when human rights shall no longer be gauged by the color of the skin, nor the possession of African blood be deemed a forfeiture of the dearest privileges appertaining to civilization and Christianity.

On behalf and by direction of the Executive Board.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,

President.

JOHN B. GARRETT,

Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, 4th month 18th, 1864.

### MINUTES OF THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING,

#### Held Fourth month 18th, 1864.

At the first annual meeting of the Friends' Association of Philadelphia and its Vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freedmen, held fourth month 18th, 1864,

The Report of the Executive Board was presented and read. It was referred to the Board now appointed, to be published with such other matter as it may deem suitable for promoting the interest and objects of the Association.

The Committee appointed at our last meeting to bring forward the names of officers for the Association, nominated the following Friends, who are appointed to the respective stations.

SAMUEL HILLES, President. CHARLES EVANS, Secretary. RICHARD CADBURY, Treasurer.

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Samuel R. Shipley, John B. Garrett, Marmaduke C. Cope, Anthony M. Kimber, Philip C. Garrett, Thomas Scattergood, Benjamin Coates, William Evans, Jr., James Whitall, John S. Hilles, Elliston P. Morris, J. Wistar Evans, George Vaux, Henry Haines, Charles Rhoads, Edward Bettle, George S. Garrett, William M. Canby, John W. Cadbury, and John C. Tatum.\*

The following named Friends are appointed to nominate to the next meeting of the Association suitable persons to fill the respective offices, viz.: Marmaduke C. Cope, Horatio C. Wood, George J. Scattergood, Jeremiah Hacker, John B. Garrett, and David Scull.

The remarks made by different individuals, and the lively interest manifested by the whole meeting in the labors of the Executive Board, show that the cause of the Freedman has taken strong hold of the feelings of Friends generally, and the arduous work to be performed is committed to the Board now appointed, with earnest desires that its labors may be availing to relieve the suffering, and promote the intellectual and moral improvement of the thousands escaping from bondage, that so the obligations resting upon us towards this oppressed portion of our fellow-countrymen may, under the Divine blessing, be rightly discharged.

\* At the first meeting of this Board, in accordance with Article 4th of the Constitution, the following Friends were added to their number, viz.: Francis Stokes, Joel Cadbury, Jr., William C. Longstreth, Richard M. Janney, David Scull, Jr, and Henry Albertson.

To "The Association of Friends of Philadelphia and its Vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freedmen,"

## THE TREASURER REPORTS,

The receipts have been derived from nearly the following sources:

Friends of Ph	iladelphia Y	Tearly I	Meeting,	and	West	ern	part	of		
	Pennsyl	vania, .	•	•		•	•	•	\$39,956	48
66	New York	and Ne	ew Engl	and S	States,	•	•	•	863	92
"	Ohio,			•	•	•	•	•	1,004	65
46	Iowa, Illin	ois, and	l Indian	a,	•	•	•	•	66	00
66	England a	nd Irela	and,	•	•	•	•	•	5,521	14
Persons not m	embers, mo	stly in I	Philadel	phia,	•	•	•	•	1,338	<b>5</b> 8
Women's Aid	Association	, to pur	chase clo	othing	g mate	erial,	•	•	1,000	00
Liverpool Com	mittee, prod	ceeds of	£500 d	lraft,	•	•	•	•	4,155	<b>55</b>
Loans and con	tributions to	Store	Fund,	•	•	•	•	•	3,200	00
Goods sold,			•		•		•		129	15
Interest, .								•	21	00
									****	
			Total.		•				\$57,256	47

The Expenditures have been as follows:		
For drygoods and trimmings,	. \$34,159	00
"Boots and shoes,	. 673	10
"Blankets,	. 1,500	00
" Seeds, horses, wagons and other farming implements, .	. 1,196	50
" Mules bought by E. Beard for a farm near Vicksburg, .	. 400	00
"Building school and dwelling at Yorktown,	. 594	
"Furniture and housekeeping,	. 620	
"Sash, stoves, medicines, &c. &c.,	. 368	
" Books,	. 646	
In hands of agents, under direction of Standing Committee	•	
" Printing and circulating Reports, &c.,		91
" For cutting out and shipping clothing, freight, insurance, tra		
velling, and all other expenses,	•	
" Building and fitting up store,	. 241	90
Total,	. \$42,764	39
Balance of cash on hand from General Fund,*	. \$10,533	98
" " Store " including \$1,000		
appropriated by the Association,	3,958	10
Total cash on hand,	. \$14,492	08
RICHD. CADBURY,	Treasurer	r.

PHILADELPHIA, 4 mo. 16th, 1864.

Having examined the above account of Richard Cadbury, Treasurer, and compared the payments with his vouchers, we find it correct, there being a balance cash in his hands of fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety-two  $\frac{8}{100}$  dollars, due the Association.

On behalf of the Finance Committee,
ANTHONY M. KIMBER, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, 4 mo. 16th, 1864.

<sup>\*</sup> Of this amount, about \$1500, appropriated by the Board, has not been expended.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

#### On CLOTHING.

J. Wistar Evans, No. 410 Race Street.

John W. Cadbury, Joel Cadbury, Jr., Thomas Scattergood, Francis Stokes, Henry Albertson, David Scull, Jr.

#### On Instruction.

Philip C. Garrett, No. 400 Chestnut Street.

Marmaduke C. Cope, James Whitall, Dr. Charles Evans,

Benjamin Coates, William Evans, Jr., William C. Longstreth.

#### ON PUBLICATION.

Anthony M. Kimber, No. 26 South Delaware Avenue.

Charles Rhoads,

William Evans, Jr.,

Henry Haines.

#### On Farming.

Samuel R. Shipley, No. 112 Chestnut Street.

John S. Hilles, Marmaduke C. Cope, Edward Bettle, John C. Tatum, William M. Canby, George S. Garrett.

#### ON STORES.

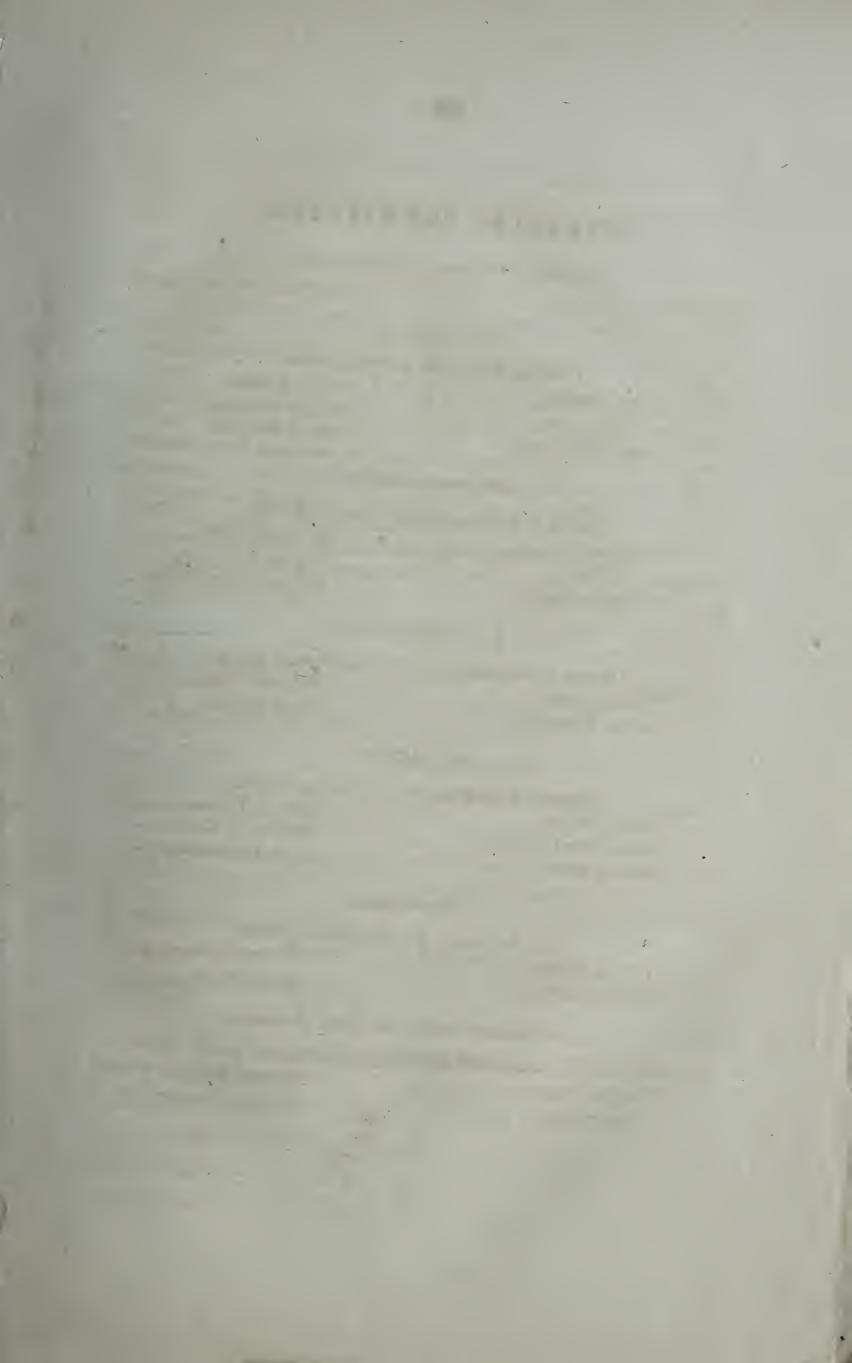
John B. Garrett, No. 400 Chestnut Street.

Elliston P. Morris, Henry Albertson, Thomas Scattergood, George Vaux.

#### ON NOMINATIONS OF NEW MEMBERS.

James Whitall, No. 410 Race Street.

Richard Cadbury, George Vaux, William Evans, Jr., William C. Longstreth.





101

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

# EXECUTIVE BOARD

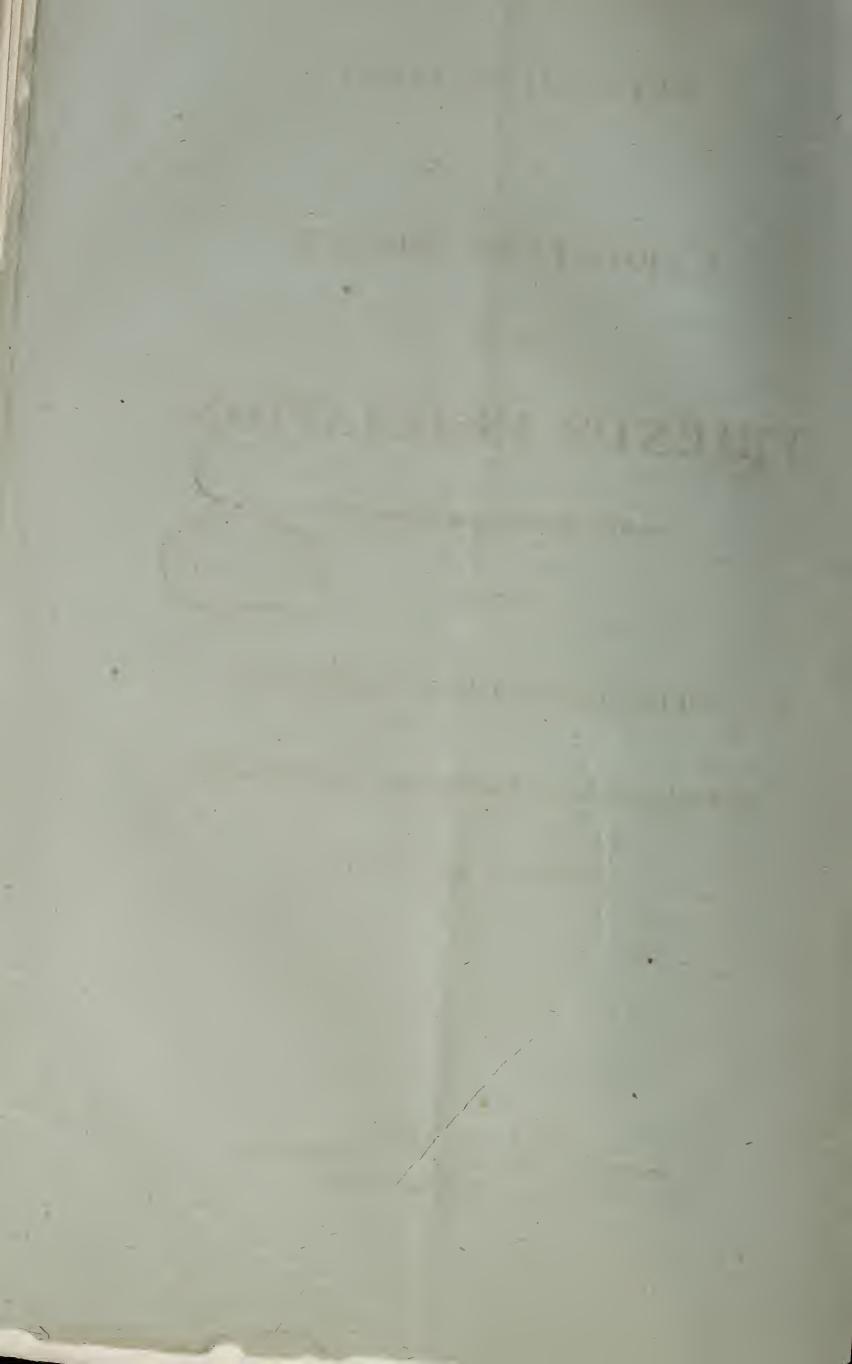
OF THE

## FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA

AND ITS VICINITY,

FOR THE

RELIEF OF COLORED FREEDMEN.



#### SECOND REPORT

OF THE

### EXECUTIVE BOARD

OF THE

## FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION

OF PHILADELPHIA AND ITS VICINITY,

FOR THE

#### RELIEF OF COLORED FREEDMEN.

Read at the Annual Meeting of the Contributors, held at Arch Street Meeting-House,

Philadelphia, 4th Month 17th, 1865.

PHILADELPHIA:
RINGWALT & BROWN, STEAM-POWER PRINTERS,
111 and 113 South Fourth Street.
1865.

At the Annual Meeting of Friends' Association, of Philadelphia and its vicinity, for the relief of colored Freedmen, held 4th month 17th, 1865—

The Report of the Executive Board, exhibiting their labors during the past year, and the present condition of the work in which they are engaged, was read and referred to the Board, now to be appointed, for publication, together with such other matter as they may think desirable for circulation, to aid the cause of the Freedmen.

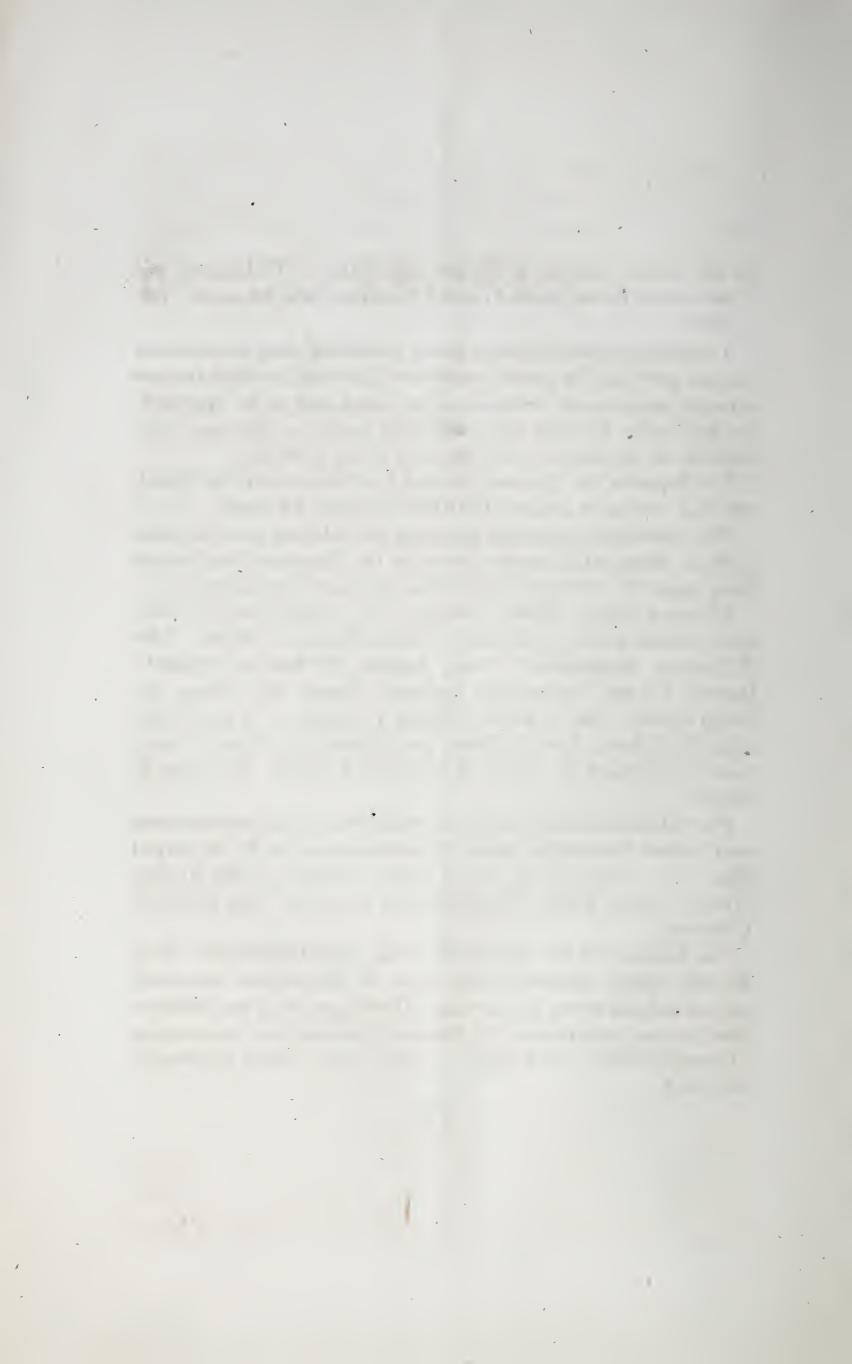
The Report of the Treasurer, attested by a Committee of the Board, was read, showing a balance of \$10,059.13 now in his hands.

The Nominating Committee presented the following named Friends to fill the offices in the Association and for the Executive Board, which being approved, they were appointed to the respective Stations, viz:

President, Samuel Hilles; Secretary, Dr. Charles Evans; Treasurer, Richard Cadbury; Executive Board, Samuel R. Shipley, John B. Garrett, Marmaduke C. Cope, Anthony M. Kimber, Philip C. Garrett, Thomas Scattergood, Benjamin Coates, Wm. Evans, jr., James Whitall, John S. Hilles, Elliston P. Morris, J. Wistar Evans, John W. Cadbury, John C. Tatum, Joel Cadbury, jr., Wm. C. Longstréth, David Scull, jr., Caleb Wood, John E. Carter, Dr. James E. Rhoads.

The following named Friends are appointed to bring forward to our next Annual Meeting the names of suitable persons to fill the several offices, viz: Charles Ellis, Samuel Bettle, Horatio C. Wood, Yardley Warner, Samuel Hilles, Charles Rhoads, Francis R. Cope and John B. Garrett.

The business of the Association being gone through, and many Friends having expressed their views on the various interesting subjects brought before the meeting, exhibiting a lively and undiminished interest in the cause of the Freedmen, and calculated to encourage all engaged in this good work to persevere in their efforts, the meeting concluded.



### REPORT.



In presenting their Second Annual Report, the Board take pleasure in announcing that the liberality with which the efforts of the former Board were sustained, through the pecuniary contributions of the benevolent, has been remarkably maintained. has scarcely been a time when the treasury has been so much exhausted, as seriously to impede the operations of any branch of the work; and where this seemed likely to occur, fresh appeals for aid have been always responded to. The quick feeling of sympathy produced by the recital of the miseries of our fellow beings, not less deserving than ourselves, but exposed to physical suffering and mental deprivations, from which we have been most mercifully preserved, has been shown to exist with little if any exception, wherever these appeals have penetrated. Both at home and abroad, the rich have given of their abundance, and the poor of their penury, with an unstinting hand. The total amount, in money and clothing, contributed to this single Association since its origin, a period of about seventeen months, has been about \$130,000, and it may be doubted whether any like sum has ever been the means of conferring greater good. Many lives have been prolonged, and the relief afforded to thousands by the gift of a warm garment or two cannot be estimated at all. On the banks of the Mississippi, and the shores of the Atlantic, at Norfolk, and Newbern, Savannah, and Nashville, the donors of these

(5)

almost priceless gifts have had the blessings of many who have been raised from despairing wretchedness to comparative comfort; and when their physical wants were supplied, their intellectual faculties have been administered to, through the further aid of these noble charities.

While, as was to have been expected, the citizens of our own country were first to be impressed with the necessity for prompt action in relieving the distress incident to such a rapid and unprovided-for emancipation from the toils of bondage, the hearts of thousands abroad quickly responded to the same necessity when the facts of the case were communicated to them, and many of the best men and women of other nations, and especially in our mother country, have labored and are still laboring with untiring zeal to keep open the stream of substantial aid essential to sustain the efforts of those who are working in this field. not, perhaps, necessary to allude here more particularly to the amounts received from England-which are specified in the Treasurer's Report—but in just acknowledgment of the exertions of our friends there, it must be stated that our usefulness as an Association has been very materially enhanced by their frequent and valuable contributions of money, clothing and other articles. The remission of the duties by our government upon goods forwarded from abroad in aid of the Freedmen, has saved to our treasury a large per centage upon the value of the clothing and other supplies received.

Few of us had any idea, at the outset of our labors, of the extent to which the work would grow. But having entered upon it earnestly, and freely expended the funds entrusted to us, as necessity seemed to require it, we have as yet, never seen the time when

we were discouraged from effort, by a lack of pecuniary aid to sustain it, nor has there been a single instance of a cry for help, coming to us from any quarter of fresh distress among these poor people, when we have been at the time pecuniarily unable to assist in their relief.

It is impossible at this time to foresee how long our existence as an Association will be desirable, but we have faith to believe that so long as it continues, those who are rightly sensible of the blessings which they have received from the hand of Divine Providence will, from time to time, set aside what they can afford, towards alleviating the sufferings of those whose lots are not cast in the midst of such rich outward blessings.

In order to act intelligently, and with a certainty of right appropriation, various districts have been visited by members of the Board, to ascertain the amount, and the kind of aid to be rendered. We believe that in all cases proper inquiry has been made before valuable clothing has been forwarded, that it might be distributed by judicious and reliable agents, and we have no reason to suppose that our confidence has been misplaced; nor are we aware that clothing or other supplies have miscarried to any important extent, or failed to arrive at their proper destination. At Nashville, where the suffering was at one time very great; the Board were fortunate in having as distributing agent, our friend Wm. F. Mitchell, who though working there under the auspices of another kindred association, was personally well known to many members of our Board.

Our settlement near Yorktown, Va., has continued to be of deep interest, as the location where the efforts of the Board have been the most permanent in elevating the Freedman from his condition, on first emerg-

ing from slavery, to a higher position, socially, intellectually and morally. As our Association early occupied this field, it has been mainly left to our care by others, and much labor and thought have been bestowed, that the trust thus imposed should be faithfully executed. Around the log dwelling, in which our operations here commenced, several other buildings have since been erected to accommodate the increased staff of teachers, storekeepers and industrial agents. From this point as a nucleus, our educational labors have spread over a district ten or twelve miles in length up the York river, and extending at one point across to the James river. Not only have the rudiments of literary education been imparted, but the home life of the Freed-People has been inspected, and lessons of domestic economy and good management inculcated, while at the same time, the sick have been visited and relieved, and kindly words of Christian sympathy spoken. We have reason to hope that our efforts here have been productive of much good, and that the benefits conferred may descend to future generations.

About the close of Seventh month, last year, sickness prevailed among our teachers at Yorktown, and at the same time fears were entertained that in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops which had been stationed there, incursions might be made by rebel guerilla parties, upon the settlements at Slabtown and Acreville. Those in charge of our store were strongly urged to move the goods within the walls of the Fort for protection, but feeling that this would not be in accordance with our Christian testimony, the only alternative left us seemed to be either to abandon the settlement entirely, or persevere under the liability to danger. Under these circumstances, our teachers and

storekeeper, believing that the desertion of the work would result in serious disadvantage, determined to remain, in reliance upon the protecting care of Divine Providence; and notwithstanding nearly all were sick at different times from the unhealthiness of the locality in the early autumn, and some were in consequence obliged to go home for a season, our charge was never abandoned, and the settlement was mercifully preserved from harm.

As new fields of labor present themselves, it is hoped that the new Board, succeeding us in this trust, will extend their operations, so that our proper share of service may be performed. The cities of Savannah and Charleston, Wilmington and Richmond, doubtless contain their thousands of the class for whose assistance we have associated ourselves. Although it will not be in our power to relieve nor to instruct all of these, yet the present condition of comparative comfort in many places where our agents and teachers have been engaged will permit us after a time to leave them, and to advance to others where the need is greater.

The Board would suggest to those especially interested in the mental-elevation of the freed people, and desirous of contributing their means to this purpose, the plan of undertaking the support of a teacher in the service.

Through the columns of the "Freedmen's Friend" we have been enabled to furnish our contributors at a moderate cost, with information of the progress of our work. We are satisfied that the monthly communication this furnishes with our friends, has been extremely valuable in keeping alive the interest so essential to our success.

Attention to the physical needs of the destitute in

all parts of the country has been continued during the past year. During the summer months, the calls upon our stock of clothing were very few, but the time was actively employed in the preparation of a supply for distribution in the autumn and winter. In this work we have been acceptably seconded by many interested Friends in this city and elsewhere; and thus the manufacture of twenty-thousand, three hundred and twelve articles of clothing has been accomplished with almost no expense to the Association, beyond that of cutting out the garments and forwarding the packages. Had it been necessary for us to employ persons at usual wages to effect this, the cost would have been about three thousand six hundred dollars, an important donation thus being made to our treasury.

It has been gratifying indeed to find that a very small proportion of such of the Freedmen as have enjoyed the blessings of their new life for a single season, have required from us any considerable uncompensated help. And the gratuitous distribution of clothing during the past winter has been mainly to the refugees who accompanied the Union army in its retreat from northern Alabama to Nashville, and those who flocked to the coasts of the Carolinas and Georgia, upon being released by the march of the army through the interior of those States. We trust that the experience of another year will show even more clearly the ability and readiness of these people to support themselves, and that ere long gratuitous assistance on our part may be materially lessened.

The following synopsis of the distribution of clothing for the year, will be interesting to our contributors:

There have been sent to various settlements in	
South Eastern Virginia, 6,261	Garments.
District of Columbia, 1,440	"
North and South Carolina,12,643	"
Tennessee and Northern Alabama, 7,437	((
The Mississippi Valley, 5,257	٠
An aggregate for the year of	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
last Report,23,204	((
Making a total since our organization of56,242	"

In addition to the above, there have been distributed during the year just closed:

2,373 pairs shoes.
1,236 pairs stockings.
415 bonnets and hats.
983 blankets.
6,116 yards piece goods.
826 yards burlap, for bedding.
116 pounds woolen yarn.

The painful struggle of physical suffering being over in a measure, the Board has been enabled to turn more attention to education. The policy indicated in the last annual report of concentrating our efforts in one locality, rather than sending a single teacher here and there over the whole country, has been adhered to, we believe, with beneficial results. Having turned our attention first to Yorktown, Va., as a field near home, and in a populous and interest-. ing district, we have gradually extended the system of instruction there begun, over the surrounding country. A superintendent residing at Slabtown, about a mile and a half from Yorktown, oversees all of the schools in the district. Of the fifteen teachers, now employed there, four reside and teach at Slabtown, four at Acreville, two at Williamsburg, two on the Darlington farm, one on the Tinsley farm, one on the

Warren farm, one on the Bellefield farm, and two are about to be placed on the Baker Wynne farm. Of these farms, the nearest is two or three miles, and the furthest perhaps ten miles from Yorktown. school at Williamsburg is the nearest to the city of Richmond, distant about forty miles. The Darlington, Bellefield, Tinsley and Warren farms lie along the York river, and the Baker Wynne on or near the James. Most of this field of operations is within the limits of York County, but two of the schools, the Baker Wynne and Williamsburg, are in adjacent The number of scholars is about nine huncounties. dred and thirty, and the discipline and success of the schools compare favorably with those in other places. The pupils learn to read with facility, and some of them with a rapidity truly wonderful, nor are they backward in simple arithmetical studies nor in writing. Several entertaining autograph letters have been addressed by them to their teachers and the Committee, expressing generally their gratitude for the kindness shown to them by their Northern friends. It is estimated that two thousand scholars have received instruction in these schools since they were established, sixteen months ago. Nearly two hundred are now reading in the New Testament and Wilson's Second Reader, one hundred and eighty learning Mental Arithmetic, and one hundred and fifty Writing and Geography from Outline Maps. Especial effort has been made to prepare some of our pupils to instruct their own people, when our teachers are removed.

The great number of freed people who flocked to Washington, induced the Board to erect a school building there at considerable outlay. The city has since been so amply provided with schools by the various associations, that our hopes of using this school

to its utmost capacity have not yet been realized, no more than 300 pupils having yet attended it. may have partly arisen from the fact, that the house was completed in the winter, a season very unfavorable for tempting the children from their homes, besides which, the prevalence of varioloid also deterred them for a while. We anticipate more favorable results as the warm weather advances. The building is a well lighted and comfortable frame house, 40 feet by 60, containing one large school room and two class rooms on the first floor, and twelve dormitories for teachers on the second. A back building contains a commodious kitchen, with dining and sitting room over it. The situation is pleasant, being opposite a wide, open plain, on which the army was encamped early in the war, and is nearly a mile west of Camp Barker, the former contraband village, and perhaps an equal distance north-west of the President's House. Six teachers now reside here, and the average attendance of pupils is about 250. A sewing school has also been lately started, and a person is about to be sent here, whose sole business will be, to visit the needy and impart industrial instruction.

On the whole, we have great cause for encouragement in our educational efforts, about 1200 children and adults enjoying their benefits at the present time. For the most part, the selection of teachers has been eminently successful, most of whom have shown a commendable degree of industry and self-sacrifice. Improvements are being made in the system of instruction, such as grading the larger schools, &c., from which beneficial results are anticipated, and should the future favor a continuance of the work, we may reasonably expect that our sphere of labor in this department will be enlarged for some time to come.

The material interests of this struggling people have also claimed our care. We have endeavored to foster a spirit of independence among them, which would result in the self-support of all able to work. We think this has been fairly attained in the settlements under our charge, although from the large numbers of aged and sickly persons which are gathered into all camps, rations are still issued to such as need them. The labors of the people on the large government farms in the neighborhood of Yorktown, have been so successful as greatly to encourage all concerned. A number of hoes and other farming implements, and a quantity of seeds were furnished to those thus employed, and the cost of these has been since returned to us from the proceeds of their labor.

In the settlements of Slabtown and Acreville, all who are able to work have been encouraged to do so. Some cultivate the soil, others gain a livelihood by oystering and fishing; and shoemakers, carpenters and wheelwrights ply their respective trades. We have employed a competent person to teach basket making, and the old women are furnished with knitting. Our friend, Hannah Cranstone, has opened a sewing school, and devotes much of her time to a general oversight of the indoor life of our little colony, urging the people to increased thrift and diligence. Edward W. Holway and Leonard Hole have been assiduous in their efforts to promote the interests of the people in these important matters. The former, to our great regret, has left us, to engage in a kindred work a few miles from Yorktown, and his place is supplied by the appointment of George Blackburn; and Leonard Hole is now employed in the store there.

Although much of our means has been devoted to this field of labor, we have not been unmindful of the claims of other settlements. A considerable quantity of seeds has been lately sent to Newbern, Roanoke Island, Hilton Head and Charleston, and a large invoice of farm and garden implements to New Orleans.

In our first Annual Report, reference was made to the proposed establishment of stores, under the auspices of this Association, to aid the freedmen in . their efforts towards self-support, through the ability to procure the full wages of their labor. The two stores, then contemplated at Hampton and Yorktown, Va., were opened on the 6th of 5th month, and the 9th of 6th month, 1864, respectively. We had then but little idea of the magnitude of the work in which we had engaged; for who could have believed that the few thousand freedmen, settled within reach of these stores, a very large proportion of whom were then utterly destitute, and dependent upon the National Government for their daily bread, would have the ability to earn and expend one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in the brief period of ten and a half months? Yet the experience of these stores has shown the existence of such ability. And we have reason to believe that the purchasing power of this sum, has been nearly or quite equal to that of two hundred thousand dollars, had these stores not been established. The benefit derived from them has not, however, been limited to the saving of money, but has extended to the great promotion of civilization among its beneficiaries. Many, very many, who without such aid, would have been unable to procure the comforts of a home, have with it purchased and learned to appreciate them. The change is abundantly attested by a visit to the cabins of Slabtown and Acreville, where, a year ago, the only furniture of almost every

cabin was of the simplest and rudest kind; they are now supplied with wooden-ware, tin-ware, crockery and housekeeper's hardware. Glazed sashes, too, have been freely sold to the colored people, as a substitute for the close shutter, which, during stormy weather, sealed the only window of their comfortless Board floors in many cases have taken the place of the cold earth, and these, in turn, are sometimes covered by a warm rag carpet. These results are not from the expenditure of charity, but are the reward of individual industry, aided and enhanced by the ability thus afforded to procure all the necessaries of life, at equitable prices, through our co-operating with the freedmen in conducting a mutual store, the profits of which are divided amongst themselves. this has been accomplished without infringing upon the money donated to this Association, except one thousand dollars loaned to the store fund, as security for the capital contributed by individuals. The whole of this capital, including that derived from the treasury of the Association, is now unimpaired; and we believe may so continue, until the work is accomplished, when it can be returned to the several contributors, as originally contemplated.

In the management of these stores, we have, from time to time, been much embarrassed by the difficulty of procuring the services of a sufficient number of competent young Friends as salesmen. It is a branch of our work attended with a great deal of interest, affording abundant opportunity for the exercise of their talents and strength to such as feel called to the great work of improving the condition of the colored race. May we not hope, that as the good accomplished through this channel comes to be better known and

appreciated, devoted and self-sacrificing men will be found willing to undergo the labor which it involves?

The object of the stores being to protect the freedmen against extortionate prices, and especially to aid such as have recently emerged from slavery, in their self-support, we have endeavored jealously to watch the improving condition of our customers, that a work involving such risks and such labor, should not be unprofitably or unnecessarily prolonged, and that other settlements might in their turn experience the benefit of our capital. Under a full belief that the people of Hampton are now abundantly able to provide for themselves without our assistance, the Board has concluded to close the store at that place.

And now in returning to your hands the trust committed to us, we can but entreat all to enter with renewed zeal upon this great work. Although conscious that your Board has fallen far short of what might have been done, we have full confidence that an earnest and hearty interest in the future of this people will not be barren of results. As the long procession of these children of Africa comes up from their house of bondage, how does their patient endurance of unnumbered woes appeal to us for sympathy, and can we doubt that the hand of the Great Provider has been ready with abundant blessings for all who have desired to serve them?

The sweet whispers of approaching Peace are abroad in the land. What are we! that our lives have been spared in this sad carnival of Death? that the desolating march of armies has been stayed and turned from our quiet homes? Surely the wise will remember and recount these blessings, and, in the spirit of the Psalmist, endeavor to render somewhat in return. Let then no calls of pleasure or profit allow us to forget

that in each sable son of Adam we may see the image of our Lord.

And as we minister to a perishing fellow-being, or stir up in some dark mind a thirst for knowledge, we may haply experience that sweet serenity of soul which has its spring in the Divine Love.

On behalf of the Executive Board,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,

President.

JOHN B. GARRETT,
Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, 4 mo. 17, 1865.



To "The Association of Friends of Philadelphia and its Vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freedmen:"

#### THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

CONTRIBUTIONS.  From Friends and others in this Country,  " London Yearly Meeting,	Balance on hand 4 mo. 16th, 1864,			\$10,533	98
" London Yearly Meeting,	Contributions				
" London Yearly Meeting,	From Friends and others in this Country,	\$36,501	37		
" Dublin " " 4,462 50         " Liverpool Committee, 10,049 09         " other English Contributions, 3,155 11         — 64,615 22         Goods sold, and other returns from agents, 510 59         Interest, 510 59         PAYMENTS.         For dry goods, boots and shoes, and manufacture of clothing, \$41,708 76         Salaries and maintenance of teachers, and other educational expenses, 17,274 68         Cost of school house in Washington, 7,830 61         Printing, 722 93         Sundry expenses, 1,288 66         Special purposes, by request of donors, 205 77         — \$69,031 41         Balance on hand, \$10,059 15	• •		15		•
" Liverpool Committee,		4,462	<b>5</b> 0		
" other English Contributions,       3,155 11         Goods sold, and other returns from agents,       3,430 77         Interest,       510 59         \$79,090 56         PAYMENTS.         For dry goods, boots and shoes, and manufacture of clothing,       \$41,708 76         Salaries and maintenance of teachers, and other educational expenses,       17,274 68         Cost of school house in Washington,       7,830 61         Printing,       722 93         Sundry expenses,       1,288 66         Special purposes, by request of donors,       205 77         \$69,031 41         Balance on hand,       \$10,059 15		. 10,049	09		
Goods sold, and other returns from agents, Interest,	<del>-</del>				
Payments   Story goods, boots and shoes, and manufacture of clothing,   \$41,708 76				64,615	22
#79,090 56  PAYMENTS.  For dry goods, boots and shoes, and manufacture of clothing, \$41,708 76  Salaries and maintenance of teachers, and other educational expenses,	Goods sold, and other returns from agents,			3,430	77
PAYMENTS.  For dry goods, boots and shoes, and manufacture of clothing, \$41,708 76  Salaries and maintenance of teachers, and other educational expenses, 17,274 68  Cost of school house in Washington,				-	59
PAYMENTS.  For dry goods, boots and shoes, and manufacture of clothing, \$41,708 76  Salaries and maintenance of teachers, and other educational expenses, 17,274 68  Cost of school house in Washington,	•				
For dry goods, boots and shoes, and manufacture of clothing, \$41,708 76  Salaries and maintenance of teachers, and other educational expenses, 17,274 68  Cost of school house in Washington,	-			\$79,090	<b>56</b>
facture of clothing, \$41,708 76  Salaries and maintenance of teachers, and other educational expenses, 17,274 68  Cost of school house in Washington,	PAYMENTS.				
Salaries and maintenance of teachers, and other educational expenses,	For dry goods, boots and shoes, and manu-	*			
other educational expenses,	facture of clothing,	\$41,708	76		
Cost of school house in Washington,	Salaries and maintenance of teachers, and				
Cost of school house in Washington,	other educational expenses,	17,274	68		
Sundry expenses,			61		
Sundry expenses,	Printing,	722	93		
Balance on hand,		-1,288	66		
Balance on hand,	Special purposes, by request of donors, .	205	77		
		<del></del>		\$69,031	41
Total Contributions to data \$119.052.12	Balance on hand,			\$10,059	15
Total Contributions to data \$110.052.12					
Total Contributions to date,	Total Contributions to date,	•		\$118,053	13
RICHARD CADBURY, Treasurer.	RICHARD (	CADBUR	Y,	Treasurer.	
Ригладегрита, 4 mo. 17, 1865.	Ригалегрија, 4 mo. 17, 1865.		10-		

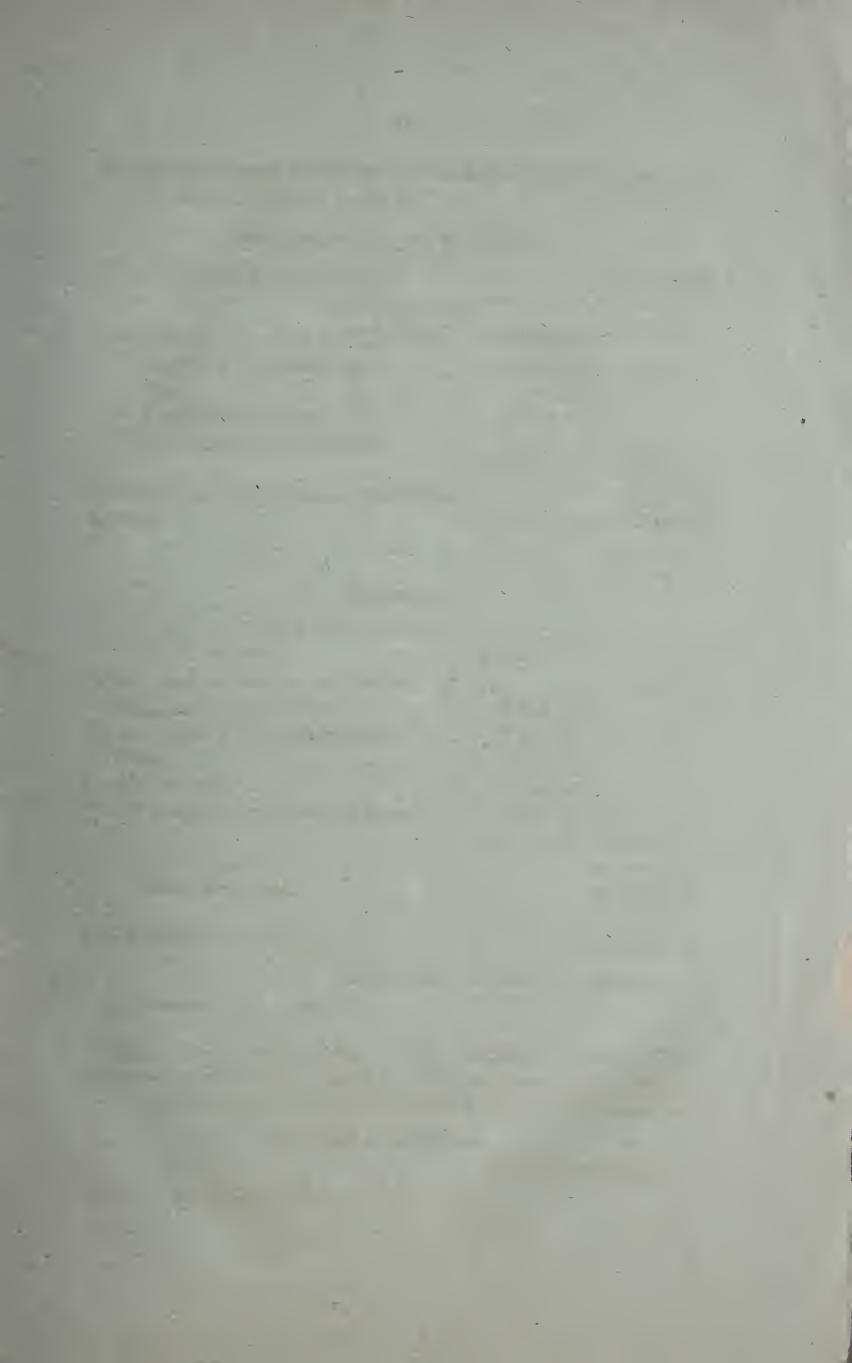
Having examined the within account of Richard Cadbury, Treasurer, and compared his payments with his vouchers, I find it correct, there being a balance in his hands of \$10,059.15, due the Association.

On behalf of the Board,

HENRY HAINES.

PHILADA., 4th mo. 17th, 1865.







BUPLICATE

### THIRD ANNUAL REPORT



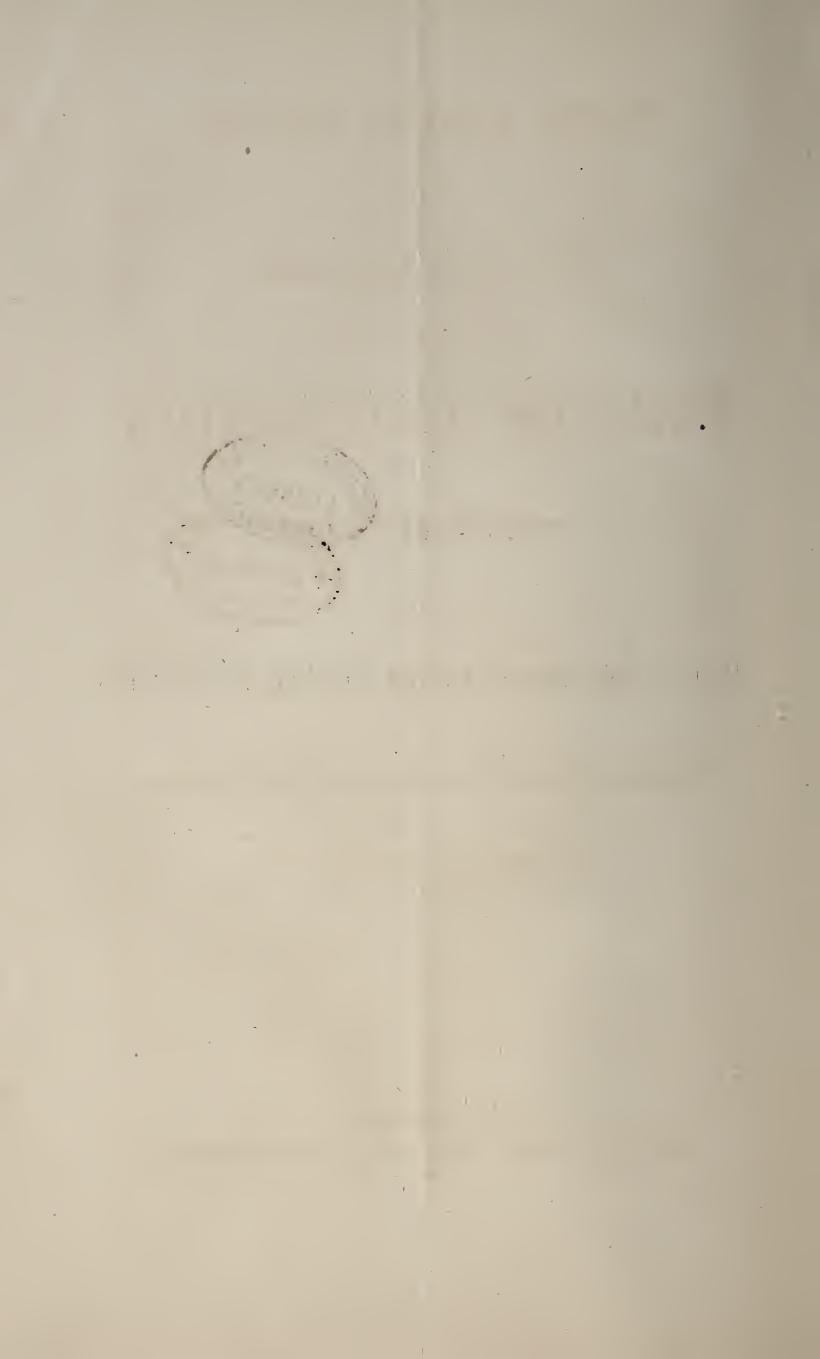
OF THE

#### FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA

AND ITS VICINITY,

FOR THE

RELIEF OF COLORED FREEDMEN.



#### THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

OF THE

### FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION



#### RELIEF OF COLORED FREEDMEN,

Read at the Annual Meeting of the Contributors, held at Arch Street Meeting-house,

PHILADELPHIA, 4TH MONTH 16TH, 1866.

PHILADELPHIA:

RINGWALT & BROWN, PRS., 111 & 113 SOUTH FOURTH ST.

1866.



At the annual meeting of the Association of Friends of Philadelphia and its vicinity, for the relief of Colored Freedmen, held 4th month 16th, 1866.

The report of the Executive Board, exhibiting their proceedings during the past year, was read. The exposition of the various modes in which the wants of the Freedmen have been ascertained, and so far as was within the means at command, in good measure supplied or relieved, was satisfactory and encouraging. The Association earnestly desires that the Board now to be appointed, may continue the good work with unflagging zeal, and make prompt use of the means furnished them to alleviate suffering, encourage industry, and extend the benefits of education among these, our colored fellow citizens. They are also requested to have the annual report printed, together with such other matter as they may deem suitable to promote the cause in which we are engaged. The Treasurer's Report was read, showing a balance in his hands on the 13th inst., of \$11,524.87.

The Committee appointed at the last annual meeting, to nominate to this, Friends to fill the different offices in the Association, proposed the following, which were approved and appointed to the respective stations, viz.:

President-Samuel Hilles.

Secretary—CHARLES EVANS.

Treasurer—RICHARD CADBURY.

Executive Board—Samuel R. Shipley, John B. Garrett, Marmaduke C. Cope, Anthony M. Kimber, Philip C. Garrett, Benjamin Coates, William Evans, Jr., James Whitall, Elliston P. Morris, J. Wistar Evans, John W. Cadbury, Joel Cadbury, Jr., David Scull, Jr., Caleb Wood, James E. Rhoads, Yardley Warner, Thomas Conard, Samuel Morris, Coleman L. Nicholson, Thomas Elkinton.

The following named friends are appointed to bring forward to our next annual meeting, the names of Friends to serve in the respective offices of the Association, viz: Samuel Hilles, Samuel R. Shipley, William L. Edwards, Samuel Bettle, James Whitall, John B. Garrett and Francis R. Cope.



#### REPORT.

To the Friends' Association of Philadelphia and its vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freedmen.

The EXECUTIVE BOARD Reports:

That they have to acknowledge a continuation of the sympathy and support from Friends, both of this country and of Great Britain, which so remarkably characterizes the previous history of this Association.

Referring to the account of the Treasurer, submitted herewith, for details of receipts and expenditures, we report during the year contributions to the amount of \$53,718.07, of which \$34,056.60 was from Friends and others in this country, and \$19,661.47 from Great Britain.

The expenditures have been \$59,249.19, and there is a balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer of \$11,524.87. The total contributions from the first being \$171,771.25.

It is gratifying to be able to state, that notwithstanding the large calls upon us for funds, the Board has at no time been embarrassed for want of means; we have not felt obliged to refuse any proper application for assistance, but have largely extended our operations.

During the first few months succeeding the last Annual Meeting, the warm weather relieved us from the necessity of furnishing clothing to any considerable extent, but as Autumn approached, undoubted information was obtained, that from various causes great destitution would prevail, while at the same time there was reason to believe that the means of relief would be lessened. As a largely increased attention to instruction was also contemplated, the Board, in the 11th month, invited the contributors and others interested, to meet with and advise us as to the best way of renewing the contributions. With the assistance of a Committee appointed by that meeting, Friends in each Monthly Meeting were selected, to aid in laying the subject before their members, and an appeal was prepared and circulated. The Board had previously distributed among the contributors and others, about 4,500 copies of the last Annual Report; eight numbers of the Freedmen's Friend, of about 4,000 copies each, have also been published and circu-The information thus widely distributed has been of much benefit in keeping up the interest of Friends in the cause, and, there is reason to believe, has given great satisfaction.

In the 11th month the room at Fifth and Cherry was re-opened, and the stock of clothing on hand having been much reduced, by early calls and shipments to distant points, the manufacture was commenced. Twelve thousand and thirty-six garments, mostly for women and children, have been cut out, a portion of which have been sent unmade to our teachers and others having Industrial Schools; the remainder have been made up gratuitously.

#### There have been distributed as follows:

	Piece Goods.	Garments. Blankets. pairs.	Shoes.
District of Columbia,	2,618	1,960 176	591
Virginia, chiefly Richmond, Petersburg, Yorktown, Danville,	2,973	12,968 478	591
Charleston, S. C., Newbern, Wilmington, Roanoke Island, Greensboro and Raleigh, N. C.	$\left.  ight. , \left.  ight.  ight.  ight. $	21,673 2,430	4 <b>61</b>
Atlanta, Ga., Mobile, Ala., Helena, Ark., &c., &c.,	} 104	5,413 700	120

In all

6,397 yds. goods in the piece. 42,014 articles of Clothing. 3,784 pairs Blankets. 1,394 pairs Shoes.

Supplies of material and trimmings have been furnished to Industrial Schools at Washington, Petersburg and elsewhere. Articles of food and mediciné have also been sent to some hospitals where the provision was unsuitable for the sick, and authority has been given, in some cases, to purchase wood, and other articles of necessity, to a limited extent, during the severe weather of last winter.

Many evidences have been furnished the Board, not only that these supplies have been timely and useful, but that in a number of cases lives have been saved, and great suffering spared. We have been favored to find faithful and efficient agents to superintend the distribution, and in most cases interesting reports have been furnished.

Great interest in this branch of the work has been manifested in England. During the year clothing and blankets valued at about twenty-seven thousand dollars have been received, and as the articles were

well adapted to the purpose, they have proved a valuable addition to our resources.

The unsettled condition of the whole Southern country, the vague ideas of freedom entertained by many of the late slaves, and the anticipated changes in the tenure by which property was held, and consequent uncertainty as to the ownership of the crops, prevented the Board from making extended efforts towards the settlement and cultivation of lands. have not, however, been unmindful of the importance of encouraging, as much as possible, habits of labor and self-dependence. In addition to the aid extended to Industrial Schools already alluded to, which have formed, during the past winter, an important part of the labors of many of the Agents of this and other similar societies, we have, by the distribution of seeds, tools and animals, by instruction in basket making, &c., and by the counsel and example of skilled farmers, endeavored to inculcate ideas of thrift, as far as possi-A contribution of five hundred dollars in money, and several casks of hoes and other agricultural implements, was made to an Association in New Orleans, we believe to good advantage. Money was also advanced to deserving persons, to assist them in locating on small lots of ground.

In Greensboro, North Carolina, a tract of ground bought for school purposes contains about 34 acres, eligibly situated, most of which has either been sold or leased in small lots to the better class of freedmen. From present indications, it would seem that a large field is open in this direction for important assistance. Tracts of land, and lots in or near the cities, can now be bought at a low price, and temporary aid of this

wind may prove a lasting benefit. We commend this subject to the careful attention of the new Board, and to the notice of interested friends.

In the 9th month, owing to the removal of all restrictions upon trade, the Board felt that our duty in regard to stores was accomplished, and therefore directed the one remaining at Yorktown to be closed, as early as was consistent with a judicious settlement of the business. We have now to report that this has been done; the amount borrowed as capital, together with one thousand dollars advanced out of the funds of the Association, has been returned, and a balance of two thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty cents (\$2,665.50) in cash, and property valued at six hundred dollars, have been transferred to the general fund.

The following is a summary of this interesting concern:

Opened. Closed. Sales.

Hampton Store, 5 mo. 4, 1864. 4 mo., 1865. \$89,019 96

Yorktown Store, 6 mo. 9, 1864. 10 mo., 1865. 127,555 61

Total sales, \$216,575.51. Expenses, \$12,397.54.

Net surplus, or profit in both stores, \$3,265.50.

Although fully expressed last year, we cannot, in making this final report, refrain from renewing the expression of our conviction that great benefits have been conferred upon the residents of the neighborhoods where these stores were located.

During a portion of the time, that at Yorktown was the sole dependence of a large population for food. The actual saving in money to the freedmen, we think is underrated at one-fourth of the amount of the sales, or over fifty thousand dollars; while the examples of order and honorable dealing set them by our employees, must have been of great value. It is cause

of thankfulness that we have been able to conduct this important business to a successful termination.

Exposed to more than ordinary risks, subject to loss from guerillas, fire, and a dangerous water transportation, besides the vicissitudes of a most uncertain market, watched with jealous eyes by other traders and government officials, useful and necessary articles, to the amount of over two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, have been distributed, with but trifling loss, and so near the actual cost, as to leave a surplus of only about one and a half per cent. on the sales, no interest having been paid on the capital employed.

We trust that in this, as in our other undertakings, we may reverently say, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

The work of instruction has grown very much in the past year. As soon as the strife of arms ended, the State of North Carolina, and more especially the western part of it, where many members of the Society of Friends reside, attracted our attention. It was a new field, having been in possession of the Southern power throughout the war, and its occupation seemed appropriate to our Association. The ground was so unbroken, that great obstacles were at first encountered, but conquering these, we have entered upon a wide and most interesting scene of labor there. Schools have now been started at Charlotte, Lincolnton, Salisbury, Greensboro, Hillsboro, Goldsboro, Chapel Hill, Mebanesville, New Garden, Jamestown, Deep River, Oakridge, Morehead Mills, High Point, Thomasville, Bruce's Cross Roads, Danville, Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, and a number of small country places. The whole number of scholars in these schools amounted lately to about 2,500, with some 1,450 in average attendance.

In the Yorktown District, nearly all of our former schools having been opened during the war, on farms belonging to persons involved in the rebellion, operations have been much embarrassed, by the general return of the land to its former owners. Notwithstanding this, schools have been conducted during the past winter at Slabtown, Acreville and Williamsburg, and on the Warren, Indianfield, Cook and Williams Farms, and recently at Fort Magruder, with a total number of scholars on the rolls at once, of 1,400, and an average attendance of about 900. The number of schools in the Washington District has been increased by the addition of two, at Fall's Church and Camp Strong, numbering, with those in the city, about 470 scholars, averaging 320 daily.

The total number taught in the three districts is thus seen to be about 4,370, and the average number at school daily, 2,670. Including two Superintendents and two housekeepers, there were lately 69 persons employed in the teaching corps; 38 in North Carolina, 18 on the Peninsula, and 13 about Washington. Besides these, we have employed 7 colored teachers, to take charge of schools in Maryland, under the auspices of the Baltimore Freedmen's Aid Association, but supported by us. Some of these are undergoing a month's training in the admirable Normal School at Baltimore, and are not yet at work teaching.

We have to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered to the cause, by the personal dedication to the work of several concerned Friends. Feeling, as we do, the importance of extending to the Freedmen a degree of that guarded religious instruction, which the Society of Friends authorizes and commends in the training of their own children, we cannot but

regret that more of our own members have not entered into this labor.

We earnestly commend this subject to the serious attention of the Association.

"The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few: pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth laborers into His harvest."

Much delay was caused in the starting of our schools the past year, by uncertainty as to the tenure of loca-Until within a few months, it was not known certainly what course would be taken towards those whose lands, abandoned that their owners might take part in the rebellion, had been appropriated by Government to the use and benefit of the freedmen. Executive policy of returning all such abandoned lands, not excluding those upon which, under government guarantees, freedmen's schools, mission houses, &c., had been built, is now clearly defined. The result is that property must be either rented or bought, in which to conduct the schools, or the schools abandoned. In many cases there is no alternative but to buy ground at least, and if without suitable buildings, either construct them, or remove old houses to the lands so bought. Purchases have been made at Hillsboro, Greensboro and Raleigh, N. C., of land with buildings upon it, which can be used for school purposes, the total cost of which to the Association is \$3,400. Although the season was far advanced when the whole of these schools were in operation, some ten thousand books, chiefly primers and readers, but comprising also arithmetics, geographies, scripture lessons, &c., have been used; besides 300 charts, 1,500 slates, outline maps, and a large number of copy books, pens, pencils, ink, reward cards, numerical

frames, &c. Many hundred bibles and testaments have also been distributed, and on First days the scholars have been taught the truths of Holy Writ, from the Scriptures themselves, or from simple scripture question books.

The good that all these humble schools are doing among the untutored negroes, is beyond estimate. nearly ten thousand have received direct instruction in them, how will it leaven the whole mass with whom they come in contact. Already seven applications have been received from neighborhoods to which our former scholars had gone, for teachers and books, these neglected spots having tasted the sweets of instruction from grateful recipients of the bounty of our schools. And it is worthy of remark, that the appreciation of education for the freed people appears to be somewhat on the increase among the whites of the South. The opening of a school in a rural district at once renders it easier for the planters to obtain laborers there, the freedmen being averse to leaving towns and cities where their children can go to school, to settle in neighborhoods where there are none. It is very cheering to observe, also, that within a short period, in several instances, planters have applied to the various Freedmen's Associations for teachers to conduct schools upon their plantations, thus evincing an interest in the improvement of the condition of the colored people, and an appreciation of the fact, that an educated is much more valuable than an ignorant class of laborers.

At the time of our last Annual Report, the Rebellion was scarcely at an end; the mingled sounds of rejoicing for the last victory, and of profound grief for the final act of violence committed by the slave

power, had scarcely died away. Until that time, the freedmen had been emancipated only by proclamation; for the power of the government extended over a small part of the slave territory. It remained to be seen whether the freedom of the negro, having been proclaimed as an act of war, would be recognized in time of peace. The problem whether four millions of people, always heretofore restrained of their liberty, forbidden by law to learn even how to read, their simplest wants provided for by others, now suddenly set free, could feed and clothe themselves, take care of their own families, and learn to become good citizens of the body politic, was also still to be solved by experience. It was now our task to aid in giving this question a happy solution. That, in the outset at least, they would be unprepared to battle with life, that they would still need charitable contributions of clothing, shelter, food, medicines, advice, instruction, was evident; consequently, generous donations of money have not ceased to flow into the Treasury, nor failed to find ample use. The first winter of freedom in peace is now past. Although the area which could be reached has been enlarged, the intensity of suffering was not nearly so great as during the war.

In spite of much bitterness of feeling displayed towards the people of color by their former masters, and many cases of harsh treatment, that wonderful hunger for knowledge, which nothing but starvation could have produced, and their pride of independence, have already done much to obviate the need of charity in the way of physical relief. But much else remains to be done. They are without homes, and must be aided to procure them. They are neglected by the medical profession of the South, and are at least as

liable as the whites to disease. But above all, the traditional hostility of that section to their education, debars them from the use of schools. This primary source of ability to provide for their physical wants, and raise themselves in the social scale, must not be denied them. Without instruction they are helpless; give them teachers and books, charts and slates, and in a little while they will be truly free, a self-dependent people, will earn good wages, save money, buy their own food, clothing and advice, and if they are not accorded access to free schools, as taxed citizens, before long they will educate themselves too. One thing we must patiently bear in remembrance, that to instil into millions of minds, even the simplest elements of learning, must needs be the work of time.

Of the present condition of the freed race, their treatment by their late masters, and consequent chances for the future, we can form a tolerably clear idea, from the letters and statements of our teachers and others throughout the South. Manifestly the cases of generous acceptance of the position, and the magnanimous effort to do all in the master's power to benefit his freed slaves, are very rare. Many cases of gross outrages and cruelty, and more of heartless indifference occur. Frequently these homeless, penniless, dependent creatures have been turned adrift, at the end of the working season, to brave the chances of life and death, in the merciless winter, by the men whose fortunes they had built up without reward. There would be little hope for a reconciliation between the races, were it not for the powerful dictates of policy. Interest compels the white man to employ the negro, whether he pays him fairly, or at all, for his labor rests too much upon the maintenance of

national authority, enforcing justice. But while the tempting prize of a cotton crop depends upon the negro's labor, competition for that labor must exist; and as the irritation of defeat, and of compulsory emancipation, wear away with time, we may hope that justice, for its own sake, will tardily assume its sway in the heart of the planter. Especially may we indulge this hope, if the national government accepts the office of guardian to the weak and the oppressed, so long as may be necessary to give to the negro a standing as a free man.

The history of the last five years presents abundant evidence, that the hand of God, and not that of man, has brought about this great liberation.

In His almighty hand we may safely leave its issues, and accepting the great boon itself as an accomplished fact, it is for us quietly to press on in the performance of so much of the instrumentality as devolves upon us. Clouds will inevitably arise at times to darken the marvellous light of Heaven, but let us in simple faith confide in Him whose ways are inscrutable, but who doeth all things for ultimate good.

On behalf of the Board,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. JOHN B. GARRETT, Secretary.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 16th, 1866.

To the Association of Friends of Philadelphia and its vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freedmen.

#### THE TREASURER REPORTS:

Balance on hand 4 mo. 17, 1865, \$10,059	15
Contributions from Friends and others in this	
country,	
Contributions from Friends and others in	
Great Britain, 19,661 47	
Total contributions, ————————————————————————————————————	07
Goods sold, and other returns from Agents, 3,331	
Loan to Store Fund returned,	00
Profit on Store operations,	50
Total Receipts,	<b></b> \$70,774 <b>0</b> 3
EXPENDITURES.	
Salaries and maintenance of teachers, books, furnishing	
school houses, seeds, and other expenses connected	
with instruction, literary and industrial, 31,404	90
Properties purchased,	00
Dry Goods and Trimmings,	73
Blankets,	23
Shoes,	27
Medical Stores, Wood, &c.,	56
Freight, rent, insurance, manufacture of clothing and	
other incidentals, printing and distributing docu-	
ments, 4,887	83
Special objects by request of donors,	67
Total Expenditure, ————	<b>\$59,249 19</b>
Leaving a balance on hand of	\$11,524 87

PHILA., 4 MONTH 13TH, 1866.

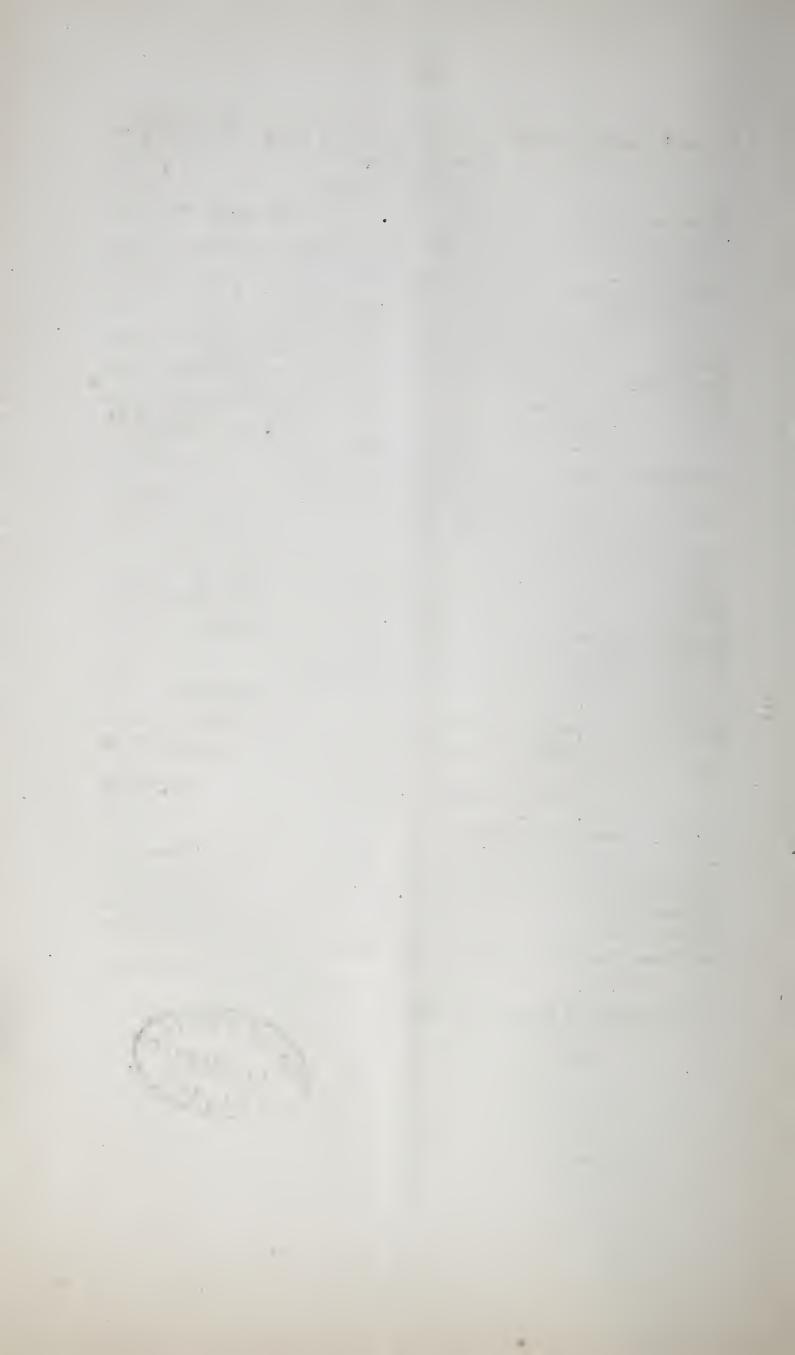
#### RICH'D CADBURY, Treasurer.

Having examined the above account of Richard Cadbury, Treasurer, and compared the payments with his vouchers, we find it correct, there being a balance in his hands due the Association of Eleven Thousand, Five Hundred and Twenty-four Dollars and Eighty-seven Cents, (\$11,524.87.)

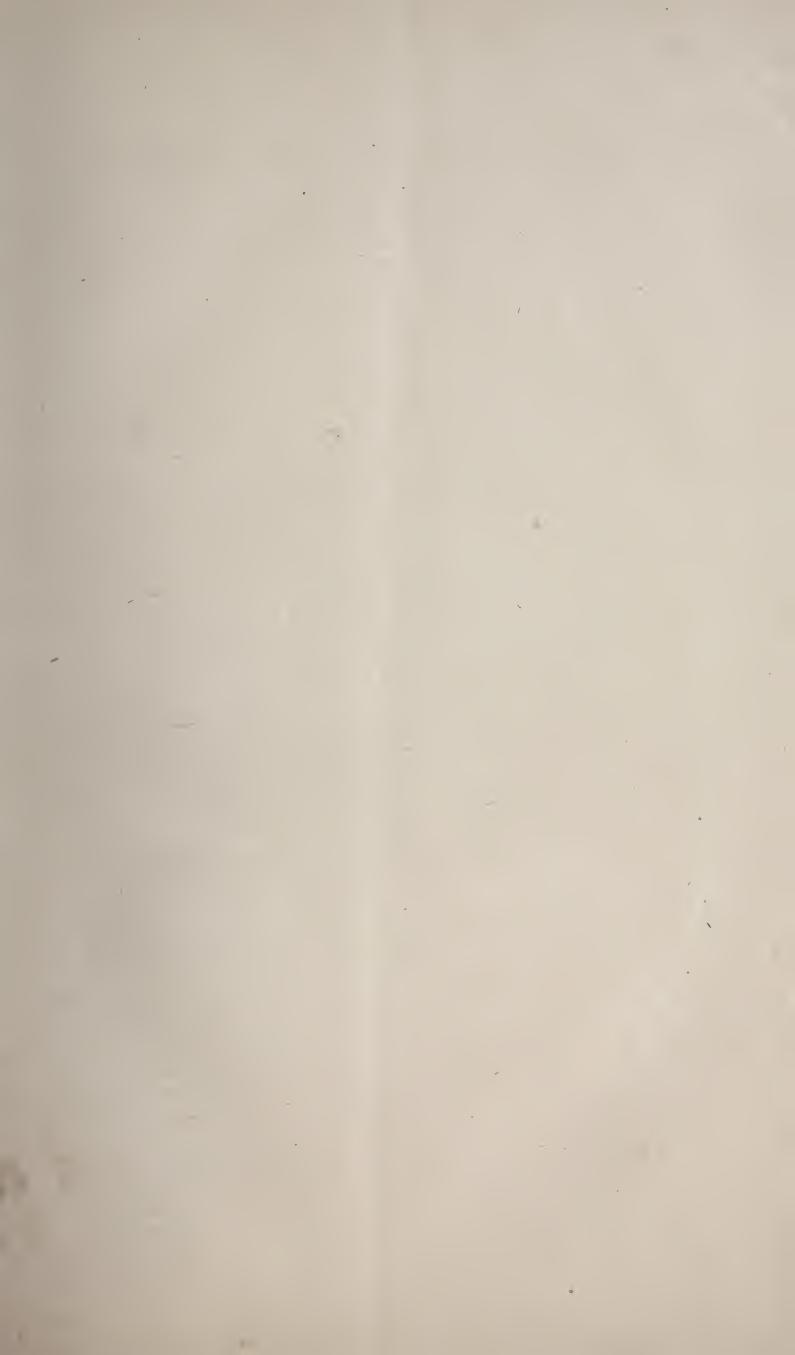
ANTHONY M. KIMBEB, CALEB WOOD.

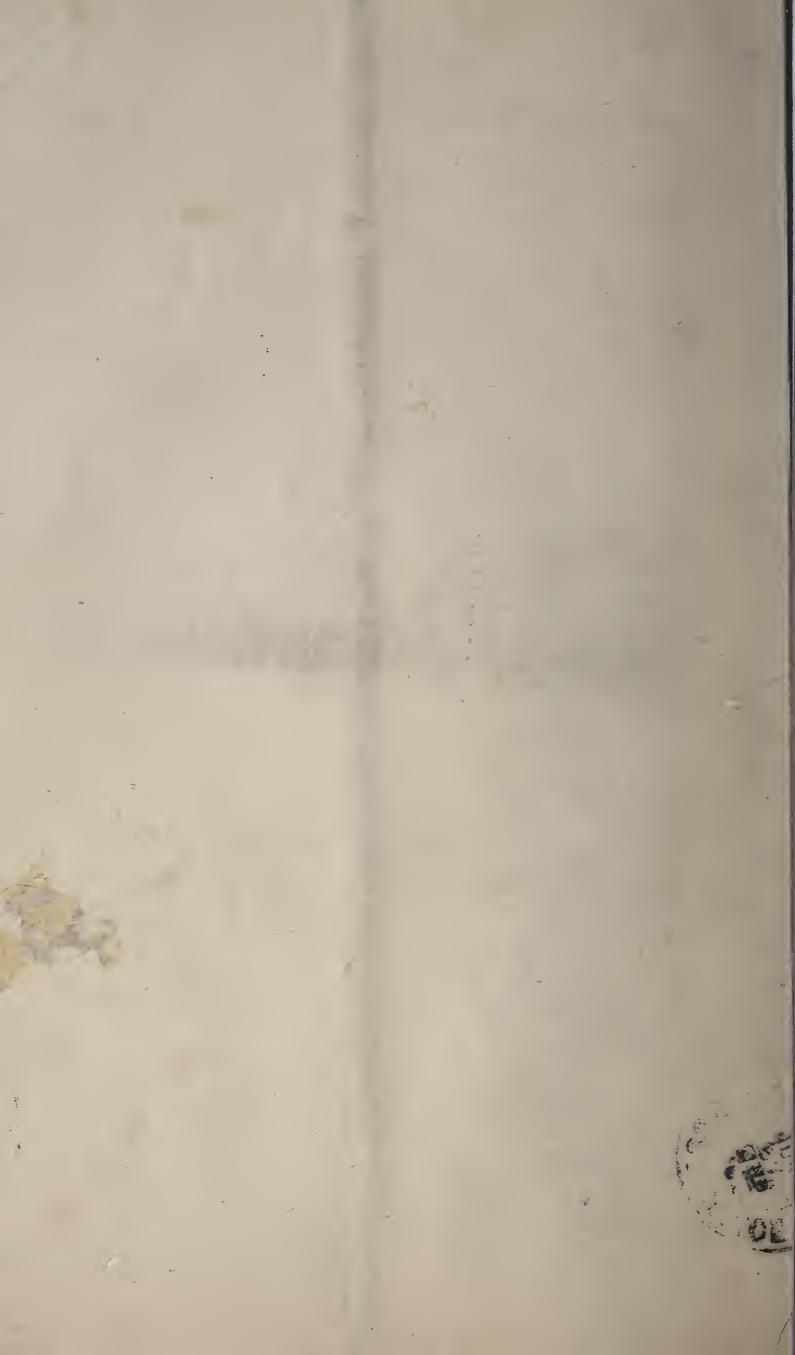
PHILADELPHIA, 4 MONTH 18TH, 1866.











# XXX

## FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

### EXECUTIVE BOARD

OF THE

## FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION

OF PHILADELPHIA AND ITS VICINITY,

FOR THE

### RELIEF OF COLORED FREEDMEN.

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, HELD AT ARCH STREET MEETING-HOUSE,

Philadelphia, 4th Month, 20th, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA:
SHERMAN & CO., PRINTERS.
1868.



### FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

OF THE

# FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION

OF PHILADELPHIA AND ITS VICINITY,

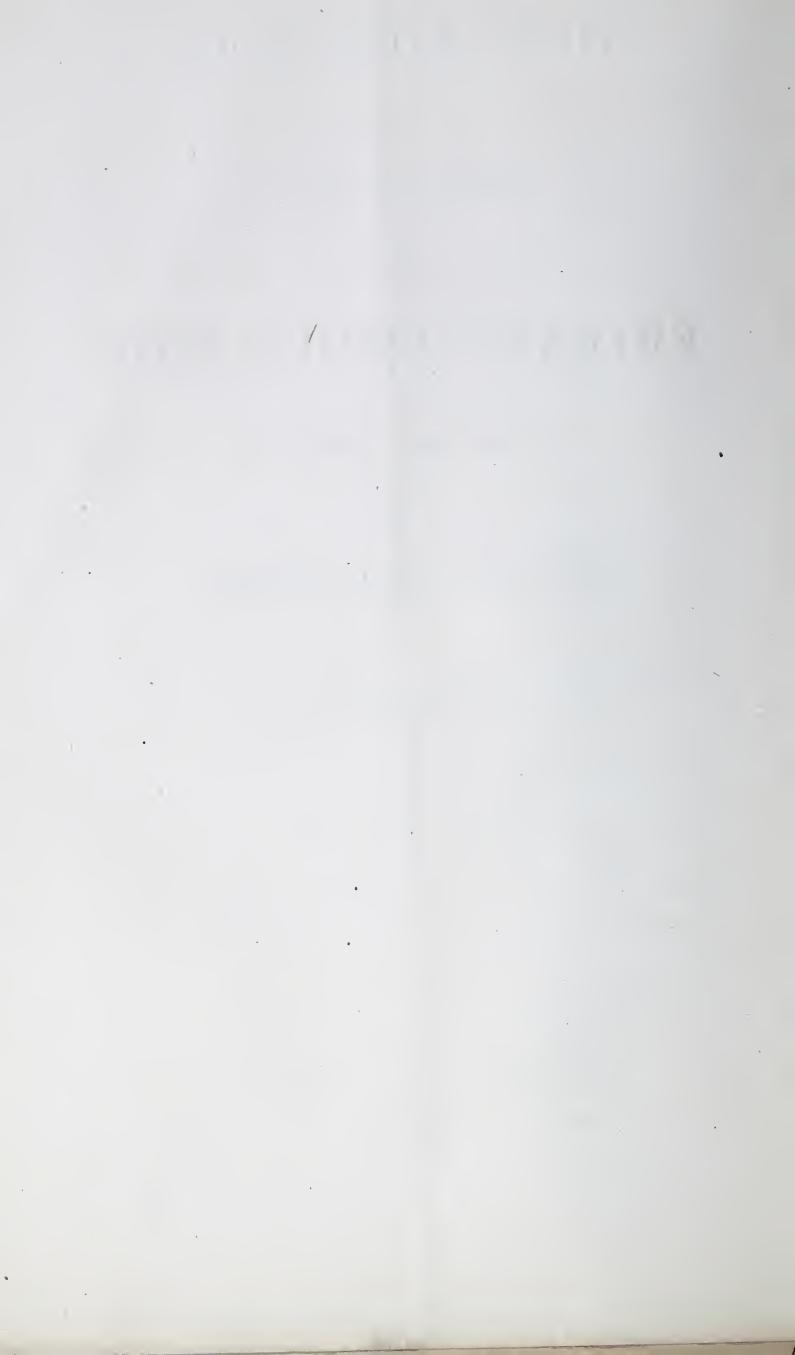
FOR THE

#### RELIEF OF COLORED FREEDMEN.

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, HELD AT ARCH STREET MEETING-HOUSE,

Philadelphia, 4th Month, 20th, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA:
SHERMAN & CO., PRINTERS.
1868.



At the Fifth Annual Meeting of "Friends' Association of Philadelphia and its Vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freedmen," held the 20th of 4th mo., 1868:

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The President, Samuel Hilles, being prevented from attending by sickness in his family, James E. Rhoads was appointed to perform his duties.

The Report of the Executive Board, giving a detailed statement of their labors during the past year, was read; also that of the Treasurer, presenting a satisfactory exhibit of the finances of the Association.

These evoked an expression of continued interest in the work, and approval of what has thus far been accomplished.

The Board about to be appointed were encouraged to continue the work without curtailing it, and to print and circulate the whole or such parts of the Annual Report as they may approve.

Wm. L. Edwards, Dr. Henry Hartshorne, James Bromley, Thomas Elkinton, John B. Garrett, and Benjamin Coates, were appointed to nominate to the next annual meeting Friends to fill the several offices for the following year.

Upon recommendation of the Nominating Committee, the following Friends were appointed officers of the Association for the ensuing year, viz.:

President. Samuel Hilles.

Secretary. John B. Garrett.

Treasurer. Richard Cadbury.

Executive Board. Marmaduke C. Cope, Anthony M. Kimber, Benjamin Coates, William Evans, James Whitall, Elliston P. Morris, J. Wistar Evans, John W. Cadbury, Joel Cadbury, Jr., James E. Rhoads, Yardley Warner, Thomas Conard, Jonathan Evans, Marcellus Balderston, Thomas Scattergood, Charles Richardson, Philip C. Garrett, John S. Hilles, T. Wistar Brown, and Richard Wood.

Adjourned.

JOHN B. GARRETT, Secretary.

## REPORT.

TO THE FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA AND ITS VI-CINITY FOR THE RELIEF OF COLORED FREEDMEN.

#### THE EXECUTIVE BOARD REPORTS:

The receipts from contributors during the year, have been \$24,559.09, of which \$7336.93 were from Great Britain and Ireland, making the total cash contributions from the first \$231,818.92. We have also to report the receipt through the Birmingham and Midland Freedmen's Aid Association, of thirty-two packages of clothing, and material valued at £522, 10s. 1d. (\$3500). We desire also to acknowledge the continued interest in our work, of various publication societies, by liberal donations, or large discounts on purchases made from them.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction and thankfulness, that we are able to report that the winter has passed without the wide-spread suffering from hunger and cold, that has prevailed in previous years. A supply of clothing and money to relieve destitution, has been in the hands of our agents, and others on whom we could rely, but except in a few places where special causes operated to increase the distress, this relief was mostly needed by those classes which, in all communities, are the care of the benevolent.

The following is a summary of the clothing distributed at Danville; Yorktown, and other points in Virginia; Washington, D. C.; Helena, Arkansas; and at various places in Florida and North and South Carolina, to wit:

3560 Garments (mostly for women and children).
292 Pairs of Shoes.
156 Pairs of Stockings.
10 Pairs of Blankets.
6634½ Yards Clothing Material.

\$1192.68 in money have also been expended in the purchase of corn, or distributed in small sums to the most needy. Several special contributions for this purpose have been made, which we have endeavored faithfully to apply to the purposes intended by the donors. As some distress from the scarcity of provisions may arise before the harvest of this year is gathered, we commend to our successors the care of continuing this work.

A liberal supply of garden seeds, the distribution of which, in previous years, has been productive of so much good, has been sent this spring also; they have been given away or sold at low prices, and with what has been saved from last year, will enable the Freedmen to provide a supply of cheap and wholesome food.

The moral and mental needs of the Freedmen have increasingly occupied our attention during the year. The importance of education is becoming more apparent, not only to them, but to the rest of the people of the late Slave States. This has led to frequent applications for aid in the establishment and support of schools. It has been thought best, however, generally

to confine such aid to donations of books, and to devote the funds at our disposal to the maintenance of the schools already established under our charge. Of these schools we have now twenty-five, nineteen in North Carolina, and six in Virginia, situated as follows: in North Carolina, at Greensboro', Charlotte, Mebanesville, Jamestown, Goldsboro', Hillsboro', Salisbury, Mount Vernon, Thyatira, Cameron, Miranda, Zion, Liberty Hill, Chapel Hill, Lincolnton, Thomasville, Hopewell, Lexington, and Raleigh; at Danville and Newbern, in Southwest Virginia; and at Yorktown, Fort Magruder, Warwick Court House, and Williamsburg, on the Peninsula of Virginia.

Number of	teachers er	mployed,		47
66	scholars in	day-school,		2506
"	66	evening-school, .		530
66	66	who spell and read,		1308
"	"	who study Geography,	•	821
"	"	who study Arithmetic,	•	1260
6.6	"	who study higher branch	es,	29

First-day schools conducted by the teachers, are attended with interest by the Freedmen, young and old; the aggregate number of those who receive the benefit of such instruction, being 2625.

Feeling that the time had arrived when the Freedmen should bear part of the expense of the education hitherto furnished gratuitously, the Board directed that a charge of five cents per week, for each scholar, should be made, payable either in money or its equivalent in produce, work, or board of teacher. When this payment was first enforced, it caused so marked a decrease in the attendance, the Freedmen pleading entire inability to pay it, that many of the teachers expressed fear that the schools would be broken up if

it was persisted in. It is now, however, in general operation, and its good effects are seen in the increased value set upon the instructions, the more regular attendance at school, and greater diligence in studying; the amount received in money from this charge, is \$903.

The importance of the introduction of Normal instruction in the schools under our care, has claimed the attention of the Board. A timely donation of £350 (\$2285.60) from England, for this especial purpose, enabled us to carry out a plan which was thought to be the most effective and economical: this is, the establishment of Normal classes at each of the principal schools, rather than by attempting to collect all the Normal scholars at one or two centres. By this connection of the Normal classes with the ordinary school, the students in the former have the benefit of daily practice in the art of teaching, while they pursue their studies.

In accordance with these views, carefully prepared instructions, giving this method of teaching in detail, have been sent to each of the principal teachers. At sixteen schools, two hundred and thirteen scholars are now in course of training for the work of educating their less favored brethren. As many of these scholars are of an age at which they might support themselves and assist their parents, and are not able to devote their time to study, it has been found necessary to extend some pecuniary aid to them, to enable them to do so.

In the establishment of these Normal classes, as well as in the general conduct of the schools in North Carolina, we have been much indebted to our valued friend, George Dixon, who, in the continuance of his voluntary and disinterested services, making his home at Danville, has in the course of the winter visited each of these schools in turn several times, and, by his active superintendence, personal examination of the progress of the pupils, care that every school should be properly supplied with books and other materials, and regulation of school and household expenses, has been mainly instrumental in bringing them to their present degree of usefulness.

Our work has also been facilitated by the countenance and co-operation of the Freedmen's Bureau; the whole amount received during the year as rent for various properties held by the Association, being \$609.50. A considerable item of expense has been saved to us by the grant of orders of transportation for teachers going to their stations, such orders having been promptly furnished throughout the session, on application to the Bureau.

The school property on Nineteenth Street, in Washington, D. C., has been sold for the sum of \$4000.

Seven properties are still owned by the Association. The sale of lots at Greensboro' is continued, and small, comfortable houses for sale to the Freedmen, have been erected upon some of them. A portion of the land owned at Salisbury, has been set off for the same purpose.

The title to the property at Yorktown not having been made satisfactory, its purchase is not yet completed.

An Appeal in favor of liberal provisions for free education in the new Constitution, has been sent to

each member of the Constitutional Conventions yet assembled, and has been favorably received.

Closely connected with the educational work, but spreading more widely over the South, has been the distribution of religious reading matter, including the supply of suitable books to First-day schools. In this work we have made free use of teachers in the employ of kindred associations, from whom we have many acknowledgments of the value of the supplies sent.

The distribution has been as follows, to points in all the Southern States, including Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri:

907 Bibles,

2,355 Testaments and Psalms,

2,753 Bible Readers.

2,125 Child's Scripture Questions.

100,356 Tracts and Leaflets.

57,600 Large type Hymns.

4,000 Sermon on the Mount.

188 Charts and Cards.

488 Library Books.

16 Maps of Palestine.

10,470 Band of Hope Review.

927 Testaments,

286 Gospels-in all 4475.

1,565 Union Primer.

762 Step by Step.

5,278 Juvenile Books.

2,475 Juvenile Hymn Books.

13,360 Paper Texts.

177 Sheets Reward Cards.

24 Pilgrim's Progress.

36,273 British Workman.

2,808 Children's Friend.

Four hymns in large type, a tract on "Theft," and a series of texts for the walls of school rooms, have been printed during the year, and a hand-bill tract, "What the Bible says about Drunkenness," is now in the printer's hands. A large number of very suitable tracts were sent us by the Leominster (England) Tract Association; the Bible Association of Friends in America, have made us a liberal grant from their stock; from the American Bible Society we have received 2500 Testaments and 500 Bibles, value nearly \$1000.

We especially commend this work to the notice of our friends. It will continue for years, and will require careful study of the present and growing wants of this long-neglected people.

We feel that we should not close this report without some allusion to the future operations of the Association.

There is before us the prospect of work, which may in some form engage our attention for years; and it is an important question, when we shall dissolve and leave to individuals and other associations, the special labors which may be better undertaken by special organizations.

As a merely charitable body, for the relief of physical suffering, we think our labors are nearly ended; the distress which must to some extent prevail, will gradually be cared for by individual attention and benevolence.

It will be observed by this report, that the distribution of the Bible and other religious reading, has been continued in various parts of the Southern States; testimony to the gratifying results of this labor, is seen in a constantly increasing demand for these invaluable publications, coming from almost all the States lately desolated by war. These testimonials have led to the hope that, with larger means at their disposal, our successors in this branch of the work, will prosecute it with unabated earnestness, and make it the means of aiding in laying the foundations of institutions, social and political, which are about to be formed, in the principles of the Prince of Peace, and on a basis which will leave no place for

the antagonism of races, or the unequal distribution of justice.

There remains, also, the care of the schools established by us. Although the indications are that liberal provisions for education will be made by the new Constitutions, and that there is an awakening on this subject all over the South, yet it will take some time to get the machinery in motion.

The schools now established, forming as they do a basis on which the new fabric can be built, should be kept in effective operation, till other hands are ready to take them from us, and continue them as part of the State systems. It is difficult to tell how soon this will be, owing to the unexpected delays in the reorganization of the Southern States, but it is clear to us that for another year, at least, we should be prepared to continue their maintenance. We, however, recommend that the properties now owned by the Association, should be disposed of, either by sale, or transfer to suitable persons, who will undertake to use them for the benefit of the Freedmen.

This will gradually open the way for our release from all the expense of schoolhouses and support of teachers, so that our funds can mainly be used for the payment of salaries. A large portion of the expense and responsibility of the schools, being thus thrown on the communities for whose benefit they are established, they will gradually be prepared for the entire care of them. Let us hope that this will soon come to pass, but in the meantime encourage each other to persevere in the work, till we can clearly see our way to leave it in other hands.

In surrendering our trust to you, we feel that we

can say that, for our labors in this cause, we have the reward of peace. We trust that we have been enabled to seek Divine guidance in the important questions that have come before us, and as we look back upon the many manifestations of His providence that mark our whole history, we are made deeply sensible of our own nothingness, and of His power who maketh even the wrath of man to praise Him.

On behalf and by direction of the Board.

ANTHONY M. KIMBER,
President.

JOEL CADBURY, JR., Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Fourth month, 14th, 1868.

To "The Association of Friends of Philadelphia and its Vicinity for the Relief of Colored Freedmen."

#### THE TREASURER REPORTS:

D	r.			
To Balance on hand 4th mo., 15th, 1	867,		\$8,009	76
" Contributions from Friends and	*		,	
country,		\$17,222 16		
" Contributions from Friends and o	others in Great			
Britain and Ireland,		5,051 33		
Total contributions, .			22,273	<b>4</b> 0
" Proceeds of sale of Washington p			4,000	
"Transportation of teachers, and	•		2,000	
houses paid by the Bureau,				
dental receipts,			1,139	51
" Transfer from Normal School Fu			1,049	
Total, .			\$36,471	76
· C	r.			
By Mission house and school expe	nses, including			
salaries and board of teach	ers, repairs to			
property, board of Normal sci	holars, &c., .	\$17,383 88		
" School Books, Maps, Bibles, Test	aments, Tracts,			
Cards; Printing Tracts, Hym	ns, Texts, &c.,	5,186 10		
" Baltimore F. A. Association for te	achers' salaries,	270 00		
"Drygoods, shoes, and medicines,		264 65		
"Seeds,				
" Cash sent to agents for the purch				
other relief,				
"Freight, postage, property and	<u> </u>			
and a variety of other inciden	tals,	2,393 12		
Total Exp	penditures, .		\$27,178	32
Leaving a balance in my hands	of		\$9,293	44
NORMAL SO	CHOOL FUND.			
1	Dr.	•		
To Contribution for this especial of	oject from Eng	land, £350,	\$2,285	60
	Cr.			
By Transfer to general fund for exp	ense of Norma	l scholars,	1,049	00
Balance,	• •	•	\$1,236	60
$\mathbb{R}$	ICHARD CAI	BURY, T	reasurer	
PHILADELPHIA, 4th mo. 14th, 1868.	ь	,		

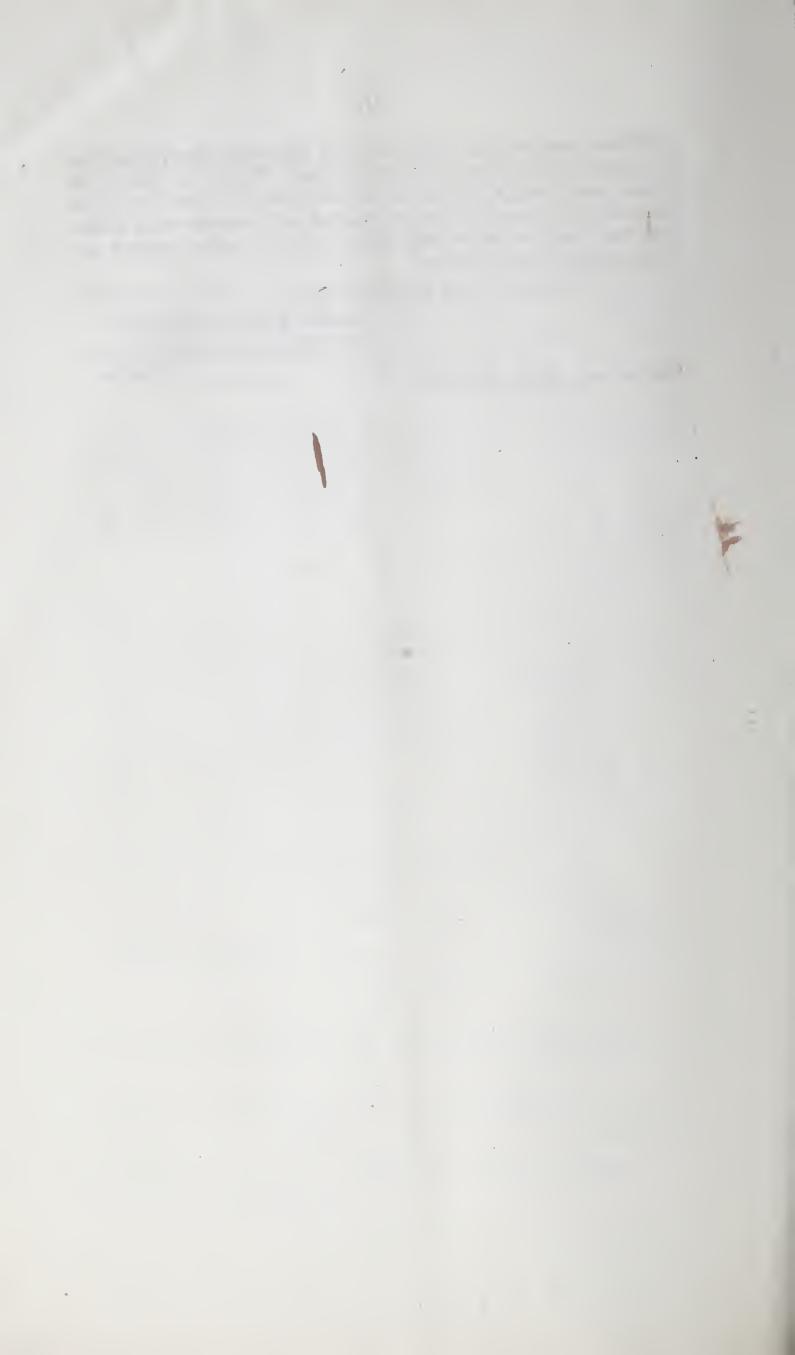
We have examined the within account of Richard Cadbury, Treasurer, and compared the payments with his vouchers. We find the same to be correct, there being a balance in his hands due the Association on the General Fund, of nine thousand two hundred and ninety-three  $\frac{44}{100}$  dollars (\$9293.44), and on the Normal School Fund, of twelve hundred and thirty-six  $\frac{60}{100}$  dollars (\$1236.60).

On behalf of the Executive Board.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, JONATHAN EVANS,

Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, 4th mo. 16th, 1868.







2/30.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

EXECUTIVE BOARD

OF THE

## FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION

OF PHILADELPHIA AND ITS VICINITY,

FOR THE

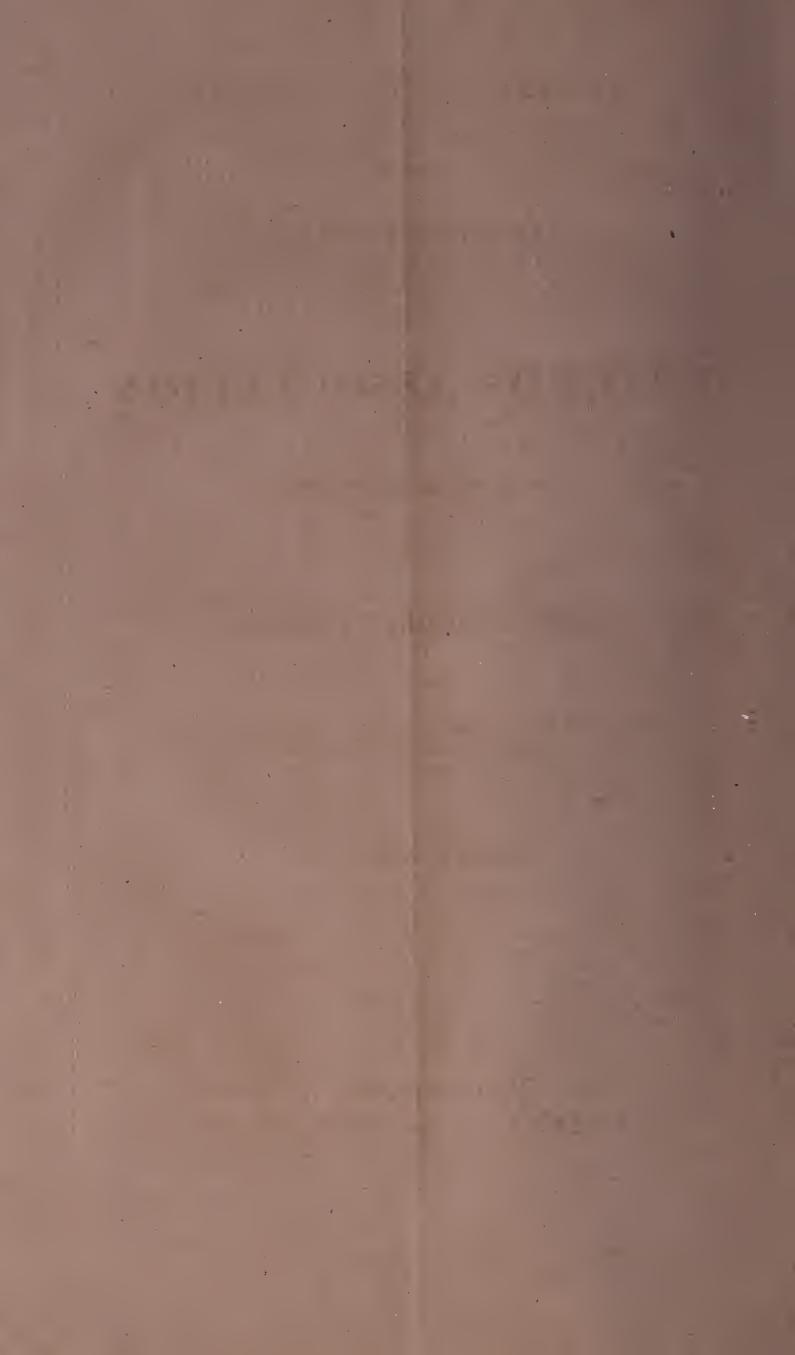
### RELIEF OF COLORED FREEDMEN.

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, HELD AT ARCH STREET MEETING-HOUSE.

Philadelphia, 4th Month, 15th, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA:

SHERMAN & CO., PRINTERS.
1867.



# FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

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OF THE

# FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION

OF PHILADELPHIA AND ITS VICINITY,

FOR THE

## RELIEF OF COLORED FREEDMEN.

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, HELD AT ARCH STREET MEETING-HOUSE.

Philadelphia, 4th Month, 15th, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA:
SHERMAN & CO., PRINTERS.
1867.

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At a Stated Meeting of The Association of Friends of Philadelphia and its Vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freedmen, held 4th mo. 15, 1867:

The Report of the Executive Board, giving a general view of their labors during the past year, was read, affording much satisfaction to the Association, and inducing an earnest expression of desire that the work in which we are engaged may continue to be prosecuted with the same zeal and discretion as heretofore. The Board now to be appointed is desired to have the Report, and such other matter as they may deem suitable, published for general circulation.

A Report from the Treasurer was laid before the meeting, showing the amount disbursed during the year to have been \$39,542.21, and a balance remaining in his hands due the Association of \$8009.76. The whole amount received by the Association since its formation has been \$207,259.83.

A highly interesting account of a recent visit to some of the Southern States, by Thomas Conard, a member of the Executive Board, furnishing a detailed statement of the number, location, and character of the school-houses and accommodations occupied by teachers in the employ of the Association, together with the number of teachers and pupils, and the general character and prospects of the schools, was read, calling forth much interesting remark, calculated to

stimulate the members to persevering efforts in extending the benefits of literary and religious education to this rising people.

The Nominating Committee reported the following named Friends as officers of the Association during the coming year:

President. Samuel Hilles.

Secretary. John B. Garrett.

Treasurer. Richard Cadbury.

Executive Board. Samuel R. Shipley, Marmaduke C. Cope, Anthony M. Kimber, Benj. Coates, Wm. Evans, Jr., James Whitall, Elliston P. Morris, J. Wistar Evans, John W. Cadbury, Joel Cadbury, Jr., David Scull, Jr., Caleb Wood, James E. Rhoads, Yardley Warner, Thomas Conard, Jonathan Evans, John W. Biddle, Henry Bettle, Marcellus Balderston, Thomas Scattergood.

Thos. Williamson, Samuel Bettle, Howard Yarnall, Charles Ellis, Samuel R. Shipley, Charles Evans, and George J. Scattergood, are appointed to nominate at the next stated meeting Friends to fill the respective offices.

# REPORT.

To the Friends' Association of Philadelphia and its Vicinity for the Relief of Colored Freedmen.

THE Executive Board, in offering their fourth annual report desire to acknowledge the continuance of that providential guidance and support, which have been, we trust, since the organization of the Association, the earnest of our success.

Although much turbulence and political agitation have prevailed during the year, in the States wherein our operations have been chiefly conducted, we have not been materially hindered in our efforts to carry forward the objects approved by the Association.

Means having been liberally contributed, teachers were engaged, and supplies early purchased; and the season, throughout every department of our work, has been one productive of the most gratifying results.

During the year, contributions to the amount of \$35,488.58 have been received, of which \$15,549.58 were from Friends and others in Great Britain and Ireland, showing a total of contributions made to the funds of the Association since its organization of \$207,259.83.

In addition to the above large contribution from

3.7.2130.

abroad, there have been received through the Birmingham and Midland Freedmen's Aid Association, England, one hundred and eighty-four packages of the estimated value of \$32,415.12. Of these, one hundred and forty-seven packages, value \$27,710.62, contained ready-made garments, material, shoes, blankets, etc.

This large supply, with some stock remaining from last year, has enabled us to relieve a large amount of suffering, without encroaching on the funds in the treasury, further than to purchase a few hundred pairs of shoes, for which urgent appeals were received from every quarter. Feeling that to many of our contributors, the relief of physical suffering was our first duty, we have endeavored not only to respond to all appeals for assistance sent to us, but to search out other points where destitution prevailed, and send supplies to them also. It is gratifying to be able to state, that notwithstanding the very inclement winter, and the short crops of last season, there appears to have been less suffering the past year, than during any year of our organization.

The practice of having the garments made up previously to sending them to points of distribution, has not been followed. Sewing schools having been established at many places, all the material received has been sent to them to be cut out and made up therein, under the supervision of suitable persons.

During the severe winter weather, food and fuel were furnished to many who had no means of providing for themselves. Accounts from Yorktown, speak of over one hundred families in that district, thus receiving assistance.

The distribution of supplies of clothing, etc., has been as follows:

Washington and George-	darments.	Material. Yards.	Shoes.	Stockings. Pairs.	Blankets. Pairs.
town, D. C.,	3817	4705 <del>3</del>	310	39	50
At or near Yorktown, Va.,	1577	2474	405	170	28
At Petersburg, Richmond,					
Alexandria, Fredericks-	<b>5004</b>	4541	105	0.4.4	1 17
burg, Winchester, etc., .	9864	$454\frac{1}{2}$	135	344	17
At Danville, Va., and Districts in N. C. under Su-					
perintendence of George					
Dixon; also at Wilming-			•		
ton and Beaufort, N. C., .	6394	$3189\frac{1}{2}$	521	290	298
In South Carolina, on the					
coast and in the interior,	1149	808			
Natchez, Mississippi,	640				
New Smyrna, Florida,	756				
	6 3	93 Pairs o	of Blank	ets.	
	20,1	97 Garme			
Making a total of	1 '	31½ Yards		rial.	
<del>-</del>		71 Pairs c			
	8	43 Pairs o	of Stocki	ings.	

Great advantages resulting last year from the distribution of seeds, we have sent large quantities to our superintendents at Yorktown and Danville, and to other reliable persons in North Carolina, either to be given away or sold at low prices. The supplies thus furnished have been of great service, and will bring comfort to many families through the year.

In consequence of the increased opportunities for education in the District of Columbia, our schools in Washington and its neighborhood, were not reopened after the summer vacation. Their furniture was removed to North Carolina, and measures are now being taken to sell the real estate there, belonging to us.

Near Yorktown we purchased a tract of about eighty

acres, to which we removed the Mission House, school buildings, &c. Some difficulty, however, arising about the title, the purchase has not yet been completed; we believe, however, that it is in a fair way for settlement.

In addition to these two properties, the Association now holds the following, purchased mostly in order to obtain suitable locations for our school and mission houses:

At Greensboro',	two lots,	costing	with	improvements,	\$2,850
" Salisbury,	one lot,	6 6	66	"	960
" Lincolnton,	66	66	6 6	66	385
" Charlotte,	66	6.6	66	66	675
" Hillsboro',	66	6.6	66	"	1,200
" Raleigh,	66	66	66	"	1,100
" Goldsboro',	66	٤ (	66	66.	660

A portion of the property at Greensboro has been divided into acre lots and sold on easy terms to deserving and industrious freedmen. As soon as our title to the Yorktown property is complete, it is intended to dispose of the greater part of it in the same way. Three trustees have been appointed in whose names all the real estate of the Association is to be held.

About the first of ninth month last, schools were reopened, and have been held with reasonable regularity, at eighteen different stations, in Virginia and North Carolina, under care of two superintendents and forty-one teachers, of whom five were colored.

In addition to these we have paid the salaries of seven colored teachers in Maryland, under care of the Baltimore Association.

We have also paid to the "Delaware Association for the Moral Improvement and Education of the

Colored People," five hundred dollars to be applied to the support of teachers in Kent and Sussex Counties in that State.

We estimate that not less than six thousand children and adults have attended our day, evening and First-day schools during the year.

At the last annual meeting a concern was expressed that suitable reading matter of a religious character should be furnished, under the belief that but a small part of our duty was accomplished, unless some such provision was made. The subject was referred to the Board, with directions to take such steps as they might think proper. It had already claimed the attention of the old Board, but measures were at once taken for an extensive and systematic distribution of the Holy Scriptures and the selection and preparation of suitable tracts.

Directions were sent to all of our teachers to supply each pupil who could read, at the approaching close of the schools, with a copy of the Testament and Psalms, or, when they thought best, with a Bible, and a sufficient number of copies was sent to them for that purpose. This direction was pretty generally carried out, and was, we believe, the occasion of much pleasant feeling both to the teachers and scholars.

Two tracts, "Marriage Honorable to All" and "Hannah Carson," and eight simple hymns, printed as leaflets in large type, have been stereotyped.

In addition to these, several tracts published by the Tract Association of Friends, the American Tract Society, and the American Sunday School Union, were after careful examination purchased. Some very valuable donations were also made to us. About 180,000

copies of the "British Workman" and "Band of Hope Review," illustrated weekly papers, were sent us by an interested friend in England. They have given great pleasure and instruction to those for whom they were intended.

We have also received large quantities of excellent and suitable tracts, carefully selected by some of our Board, from the "Tract Association of the Society of Friends," in London and from the "Dublin Tract Repository." Donations of Testaments and Psalms were also made to us by the "Bible Association of Friends in America" and the "Pennsylvania Bible Society." To both of these Associations, as well as the "Tract Association of Friends" of this city and the "American Sunday School Union," we are indebted for assistance in the way of large discounts from their regular prices.

A considerable number of Testaments, hymn books, tracts, etc., came to us in the boxes of clothing from England, making in the aggregate an important addition to our supply.

The distribution has not been confined to the field of labor occupied by our teachers. A supply of Bibles, Testaments and tracts has been kept in Washington, under the care of a reliable agent. Many thousands of tracts and hymn books and of the "British Workman" have been sent to the agents of the American Missionary Association, the Pennsylvania Freedmen Association, the Committees of other Yearly Meetings, and individuals laboring on their own account. In this way a large field has been covered.

The accounts received from these various quarters show a great eagerness on the part of the freedmen to

receive these little messengers of love; and they are the more valued because they are, so far, almost the only kind of reading accessible to them.

We have furnished a well-selected library to each of three of our most advanced schools, namely:

To Danville,		•	•	•		151 vo	lumes.
"Greensboro,	•		•			166	66
"Yorktown,			•		•	156	

Sixty-nine volumes have been added by donation to the Danville Library. Great satisfaction was expressed by the teachers with this addition to their means of instruction, and it is believed good use is made of the books.

### We have sent from our rooms as follows:

Reference Bibles, .	•		•	•	•			. 36
12mo. ".	•		•			•		. 956
12mo. Testaments an	d Psa	lms,						. 771
24mo. "	"							. 4,026
Gospels,	•	•	•	•	•	•		. 250
Total copies Ho	ly Sci	riptu	res o	r par	ts the	ereof,		6,039
Tracts and Leaflets,					•			95,512
Juvenile Tracts and	Small	Boo	ks,					33,902
Sermon on the Moun	t,							600
Large Type Hymns,								25,050
Scripture and other (	Cards,							1,304
Total, .	•	•			•	•	•	156,368
Hymn Books, .	•			•		•		3,760
Bible Reader, .	•		•	•	•	•	•	800
British Workman,						•		135,360
Pilgrim's Progress,	•							93
Union Primer, .			•	•	•	•		1,315
Scripture Questions,	•			•			•	894
Morning Dew, .	•							2,800

This branch of our work has opened a wide field, one which will require the labor of years, and which will continue to yield rich harvests long after this Association has ended its distinctive labors.

The restoration of order and the reign of law will we hope soon remove the physical suffering, and provide for schools under State regulations.

Then will gradually open, as education spreads, the work of the voluntary laborer in supplying the craving for mental food, and counteracting the evil seed which will surely be widely sown.

The Society of Friends has always deeply felt the importance of encouraging the perusal of the Holy Scriptures and other religious books; as our organization is but a temporary one, rising up under an emergency, to pass away with the disturbances that made it necessary, may we not hope, that this work, commenced of necessity by us, may be taken up and more widely developed by others, when our labors have ceased.

To many laborers in the Lord's harvest it must seem at times as if they were but casting bread upon the waters, but while much of our work must appear to us of this nature, yet we have been permitted to see also evidence that the labor has not been in vain.

An undertaking involving such a variety of means and character for its development, and operating over a wide extent of territory necessarily at a distance from us, must of course bring with it trials and disappointments; these have, however, been trivial compared with the results.

While our Heavenly Father has put it into your hearts to give of your substance to this oppressed

people, He has graciously permitted us to be the dispensers of His bounty, and to us on your behalf have come the blessings of the poor, the naked, and the hungry.

We trust that we may continue to feel it a privilege to lay this cause before Him when we approach the mercy-seat, asking His guidance. Let us not forget as it is His work, to Him should be the praise.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the Board,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
President Executive Board.

JOHN B. GARRETT,
Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Fourth month, 9th, 1867.

The following notes of a visit made by direction of the Board, to our schools in Virginia and North Carolina, were also read at the annual meeting:

FOR THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE FRIENDS' FREEDMEN ASSOCIATION.

Geographically, our circuit of schools in North Carolina, lies on or near the North Carolina Railroad, which extends from Goldsboro, its eastern terminus, to Charlotte on the west, a distance of about two hundred and sixty miles, and at Lincolnton, on a branch of the same railroad, some forty miles farther west: thus affording ready access by rail to nearly all of them. This was designed in their original location.

Belonging to this circuit of schools, and under the same superintendence, is a large school, at Danville, in the south-western part of *Virginia*, one hundred and eighty miles, by railroad, from Richmond, and connecting at some fifty miles distance, with the North Carolina Railroad at Greensboro. A similar circuit of schools contained, however, within a scope of twelve miles, under a separate superintendent, is maintained near Yorktown, Virginia.

We can assign no limits to which the benefits of aid, in educational and other humane efforts, could be profitably extended, if adequate means were at our command. It is an interesting fact, that the kind of help, viz., that of mental culture, which is likely to afford the most permanent advantage to the freedmen, is the very kind they most ardently desire. They weave into their devoutest prayers a petition for that elevation, and social influence of their race, which can only result from, and succeed their mental and moral culture.

Deeply as they feel the wrongs which the odious system of slavery has heaped upon their race for centuries past, I have not heard a single expression of a desire to resent them. But often do they utter benedictions on those who have sinned ignorantly. The present condition of the freedmen, within the limits of our operations, compared with that of one year ago, shows a marked improvement, as appears in greater

intelligence and increased comfort and order in neighborhoods. Numbers have purchased lots of ground, and built upon or otherwise improved them, thus escaping the unjust demands of four times an equivalent rent for houses.

On inquiry we found that, mostly, less physical suffering has been endured from a lack of food or clothing, during the past winter, than in that a year ago. It appears that the relief, the advice, and the instruction previously bestowed, have contributed to help the freedmen to ward off, in a degree, the sufferings incident to an unusually severe winter. The famine district of the South lies mostly a little below the field of our operations.

In this connection I deem it right to repeat my former conviction, that owing to the well-known peaceable principles of Friends, their habits of thrift and application to their own business, and their avoidance of all complications with matters foreign to their work, they enjoy a happy exemption from the unfriendly suspicions, and open opposition, to which many other religious professions are exposed in this work of charity. The conviction gains strength with me, that there is a widening field of usefulness South, in the way of domestic, mental, moral, and religious culture of the freedmen, and that Friends acting consistently with their principles are peculiarly qualified for the work.

The distribution of garden seeds among the freedmen, as extensively as our acquaintance reaches, has, I believe, been of peculiar advantage. The evidences of last season's culture prove the effect of this kind of charity, in promoting industry and forecast. Testimony was given us showing that the distribution of seeds last year, resulted in actually saving human life. The donation of garden and other seeds may seem a small matter, but when in addition to the healthful supplies derived from this source, we take into account the discipline of fencing, planting, tilling, and the patient waiting for the "early and the latter rain" which it involves, the influence must be great upon a people by nature and education remarkably improvident.

Associated with care in the distribution of seeds, is the needful information how to treat them, to save seeds from their products, thus learning to provide for their future, as

civilized life requires. In fact, it is made the duty of teachers and superintendents steadily to incorporate with their other labors, that of instruction in all the domestic expedients calculated to improve their means of honest subsistence, belonging to the sphere of life freedmen occupy.

In visiting the schools we pursued the following course as nearly as circumstances would allow. First, to discover by careful observation the attainments of the pupils—the method of instruction and discipline pursued; after which to take one or more classes, and illustrate by example, what is believed to be the best and most effectual mode of instruction and management of classes adapted to schools of freedmen, which are usually large, and the stage of progress so uniform, as to admit of ready and accurate classification.

Our plan in visiting was, at the close or opening of school, always in profound silence, impressively to read selected portions of Scripture, and according to ability to open the minds of the pupils to an understanding and feeling of its authority, and its teachings; to inculcate the duty and necessity of quiet, inoffensive manners and language, as not only right in itself, but as opening the door for their own benefit and enjoyment in the community.

We used our influence in favor of properly conducted first day schools for freedmen—showing their accordance with the religious uses of the day—promoting order, cleanliness, and promptitude in getting there in due season; but to be careful to inculcate only intelligible, pure, holy, and saving truths in the minds of the pupils. To a people in the transition state, these schools are among the powerful agencies in good hands of establishing due regard for religion, and the appropriate duties of the Sabbath.

With teachers we endeavored to heighten the sense of the responsibility attached to their position, that they "example the flock" rightly, losing no opportunity of impressing the minds of all, with proper notions of thrift, industry, and the duties of life; visiting them at their homes, as many do, and suggesting improved methods and habits, &c., as way opens.

In detailing our visit to the schools of the North Carolina circuit, I have, for the sake of simplicity, supposed it to

commence at Lincolnton, the most western, and proceed easterly to Goldsboro, the other or eastern limit.

The school at Lincolnton has been in operation a little over a year. At first it was held in a house rented for the purposes of worship by the freedmen. The tenure of this was, of course, uncertain, which was also the case at several other of our schools, as they had to be kept in buildings owned by the government, through permission of officers of the Freedmen's Bureau; the progress of closing the affairs of the war required all such property to be sold and appropriated. Accordingly lots of land eligibly located, of one acre or more each, were purchased at Lincolnton, Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro, and Goldsboro. Upon that at Lincolnton a house 80 feet × 20 feet × 15 feet, of good material and roofed with the best heart cypress shingles, well lighted, seated, &c., was erected, at a cost, including that of the ground, of \$385. In this the school has been kept during the present winter by an earnest, laborious teacher, but having over 135 pupils, he needs help. conducts an evening school which is always attended only by such as cannot attend by day,—and a first day school. is a locality where a more kindly feeling prevails towards our work; probably in consequence of the rural simplicity of the people, and its distance from centres of commerce.

Charlotte has a large colored population. The school-house is an exact counterpart of that just described at Lincolnton, but a better constructed building. It will seat three hundred pupils at least, besides having a large class-room. Here the principal teacher is a male, with two female helpers; registered pupils, 214. An evening school is taught, but no first day school as yet. They were encouraged to open one immediately. Within a few perches of the school, stands a home for the teachers. It is of ample dimensions, divided into the necessary apartments, chambers, dining-room, kitchen, etc., and though not elegant is good, and has the essentials of comfort. The aggregate cost of this property was \$675.

At Salisbury our school-house stands on a beautiful lot, close alongside of the late execrable Salisbury prison-ground. Happily the ground upon which the prison stood has been lately purchased for a cotton field (some twenty or forty acres), and denuded of all its appendages as a place of con-

finement for Union and State prisoners. The house is uniform in appearance with the two previously described, but larger, being 100 feet × 30 feet × 16 feet, well put up, a vestibule cut off of the front end for cloaks, etc., and off the remote end two apartments sufficiently large, together with a basement 30 feet square, for the accommodation of the teachers, and a family to provide for them. Enough room remains to seat 400 pupils in the central room. The house has a belfry put up at the freedmen's expense, and the front is to be painted by the same means. Registered pupils, 310; yet there are but two teachers, both men. Their night and first day schools appear both to be well attended. The colored population here is large, embracing many families well-to-do in the world, with some of whom we met, and one I visited in his own wellfurnished parlor.

Several of these men made very interesting speeches in a public meeting held for us. These out-croppings of mind and ability sufficiently prove, with others that might be noted, the capacity of these people for culture and self-support.

At Lexington, a county town one mile from the station, is the school-house. It belongs to two colored carpenters, and is rented for the purposes of education, and is also used for a house of worship. Adjoining is an apartment for the occupation of the teachers. The school has been in operation much less than one year. The two teachers (both men) living some miles distant, do not conduct evening or first day schools. I admonished them so to modify their plans as to to enable them to carry on both of these necessary adjuncts of a proper freedmen's school.

At Thomasville, so called (but it is over two miles from the railroad station), is kept a school which has been in operation a little over one year. The house, which we rent, is entirely too small for a school registering 90, though comparatively comfortable, and is heated by an open fire at one end, an arrangement quite common in North Carolina one year ago. One teacher, aided by his little daughter, manages this school. Some families in the neighborhood have suffered much the past winter. Measures have been taken to relieve them with clothing, etc.

Jamestown is a village on Deep River, one mile from the sta-

tion of that name. Our school there, of 49 pupils registered, is conducted by a young woman. The house is rented of her. The colored population is considerable here, but no night school is kept, though a first day school is sustained by the colored people themselves, with some help from their white neighbors.

Greensboro school, next in order in our eastern progress, is at Greensboro, the county town of Guilford County. neighborhood being much depleted of its colored inhabitants, by emigration and other causes, has a smaller school now than last winter, being only 168 registered pupils, against fully double that number then. Yet it is believed there is population sufficient to sustain a large school, when they shall be more fully drawn out. The building, which together with the lot, cost (including thorough repairs) \$660, is 100 feet × 30 feet. It has a vestibule, two ample class-rooms, and capacious hall sufficient to seat over 300 pupils comfortably, being well lighted and warmed. A house for the home of teachers stands a quarter of a mile south. Adjacent to and underlying this is a tract of thirty-five acres, with two good small houses, and two tenements upon it, purchased by the Association last year for \$2000. This has been divided by streets into acre lots having access to the main road. It is designed to sell these to orderly freedmen at cheap rates, giving time to pay by instalments, and to encourage their building homes upon them. Several of these lots were taken last year and improved, and more are being taken this year with the same object. The Association is now about placing eight or more comfortable tenements on these lots, of materials purchased, as above, of the United States Government, which will, when completed, be disposed of to freedmen, of correct habits (only) at prices much below their intrinsic value. This will, so far as it goes, relieve the freedmen from the exactions of exorbitant rents, and place at their disposal a considerable amount by which to improve the comfort of their families. The rates of rent now charged in North Carolina, are from \$50 to \$150 per annum, payable always monthly, in advance, for the humblest quarters. If the interest on the cost of a tenement purchased as above, reach \$15 a year, how soon may the entire cost be liquidated by the fund so created! I conclude that

benevolence could hardly be more wisely exercised than in this way, taking care, of course, to locate the dwellings within reach of ample remunerative labor. At this place are one male, and three female teachers. An evening and first day school are sustained. Greensboro has been the headquarters of the superintendent of the North Carolina mission until of late, when it was changed to Danville, Virginia, where, in buildings indefinitely granted by the United States Government, for the exclusive use of the Association, a large school has been kept nearly one and a half years; registered pupils, 412; conducted by a principal and two assistants, all females, with some colored help. The colored population here is large, exhibiting in many cases a commendable degree of moral, religious, and business character. Large first day schools and evening schools are maintained. Falling back to the North Carolina Railroad, the next school in order is,

Mebanesville, one mile from that station. It has been in operation about one year, heretofore in a rented house, but now in one built by the freedmen for the purpose. Registered pupils, over 100. Taught by one man and his little daughter. Adjacent is a tenement for their home, though his family live over sixty miles distant. His evening school and first day school are both well attended.

Hillsboro is the next school eastward, and is held in an inclosed, substantial stone fabric, purchased over a year ago by the Association, at a cost of \$1200. The school has been under the principalship mostly of a colored man. The colored population here is abundantly sufficient to sustain a large school. At this time the registered attendance is 215 pupils. Night school and first day school are maintained. A prejudice of rather unusual severity appears to obtain here against our work of humanity.

Chapel Hill is at once the name of our next school, and of the town where it stands. It has been open over half a year. Registered attendance, 248; having large night and first day school. The principal is a woman, assisted by her husband. The house is now rented; the freedmen are, however, putting up a new, capacious school and house of worship of their own, on a lot purchased for them by our Association, at a cost of \$50. Hence we proceed to Raleigh, the capital of the State. Here the Association purchased at a cost of \$1100, a stone fabric capable of accommodating 200 pupils, in which is kept a school, designed ultimately for a normal school, but which has not yet fully assumed that character. It registers 46. When replenished with scholars of this character from other schools, as is expected will be the case, this number will be quite sufficient for one person to train as teachers. Raleigh is well supplied with freedmen's schools, and northern missionaries.

Sixty miles eastward we reach Goldsboro. During last summer the Association erected, on a lot of their own, in this town, a school-house 50 feet × 30 feet, with buildings adjacent for mission house and class-room, &c., at a cost of \$660. This is one of the schools which limited means have induced us to abandon for the present, having let out the buildings to the American Missionary Association. The population here is numerous, and last year the school was managed by four teachers, and was one of our largest schools.

Our mission near Yorktown, Virginia, is confined to comparatively narrow limits. Its centre is a dwelling for superintendent and teachers, on a handsome plateau about one mile from that town. The mission-house itself is the house used two or three years ago for a store. It has been removed, remodelled, and had additions, &c., which make it quite a neat and comfortable residence. Its cheerful white walls, inclosures, planting, and the adjacent buildings, to accomodate the school and people with a house of worship, struck us as we approached the town in a little open cart (having made the overland route from Hampton in six hours, twenty-five miles), as quite a New England feature of the peninsula, not knowing what we saw. In those two buildings, probably distant thirty or fifty yards, respectively, from the mission-house, and in a direct line, are kept four schools, having a registered attendance of 324 pupils, besides first day and night schools; three schools are kept in one building, and one in the other, the latter being the house of worship. Distant about three-eighths of a mile is a large, and now unoccupied, school-house, near to which is a teacher's house, for its special accommodation. These all stand with two other tenements, on a tract of eighty acres of land purchased for the purpose. The colored population hereaway consists mainly of the inhabitants of Acretown and Slabtown, villages laid out with much taste and accuracy, for the contrabands during the war, by officers of the United States army.

By government aid they put up, with much uniformity, little tenements of the frailest kind, upon land supposed to be permanently confiscated, but which under the policy of the Executive at Washington, has fallen back to its former owners. Rent being now demanded for the land, and work very scarce, many of the tenants are being expelled from inability to pay. Some of them find distant homes, and the remainder, mostly cripples, or women and children, and infirm and aged persons, will be provided for, by the government, in the neighborhood. In the villages just named, the destitution during the severe part of last winter, was extreme, in the essentials of food, clothing and firewood. Much of the time and energy of our superintendent here had to be expended, and considerable means, in the relief of the suffering poor, plainly indicating the necessity that many of them should remove to better localities—a work demanding the care of intelligent, judicious advisers.

At Williamsburg, twelve miles west of Yorktown, is a school of 92 registered pupils, conducted in an African church by two teachers, a brother and sister, with evening and first day schools.

At Fort Magruder, about half way between those points, is a flourishing school of 136 registered pupils, with night and first day schools. In strange contrast with the late occupancy of this fort by soldiers, armed to the teeth, in defence of the peculiar institution of slavery, do we now see two young Quaker girls apparently defended only by their weakness and innocence, housing alone in a building inside the fort, and conducting a large school for freedmen just outside the walls!

In Williams' District is a school of 47 pupils, taught by a colored man, which, with those already named, make up the present circuit of Yorktown mission. We visited all these schools. They contain 599 pupils, which, with the North Carolina mission of 2105, gives a total of 2704 pupils, independent of evening and first day schools, which, if added, would probably swell the aggregate to over 4000.

Of our superintendents it may safely be said, that they are devoting themselves with much Christian disinterestedness to this work of benevolence:—and of the teachers, that they appear to be standing with fidelity at their several posts, endeavoring in the ability possessed, to unfold those benighted minds which have been crushed by bondage for ages. the details of this visit my sympathies were afresh awakened on behalf both of superintendents and teachers, who turning their backs with becoming indifference upon the attractions of home and social life, are, from impulses of Christian duty, spending and being spent in the arduous labors of this noble charity. To such will apply with practical force the comforting declaration, "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones, a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward."

When I call to mind the measure of religious care bestowed upon these untutored children and people;—the sound discipline to which they are subjected when under instruction;—the rational mental culture they are receiving;—the salutary lessons of domestic life and duty they enjoy:—I cannot doubt but that good effects will result from it; that the recipients of these favors and their race will one day see cause to bless the Providence that is now guiding the nation, and the events of their lives.

(Signed)

THOMAS CONARD.

WEST GROVE, PENNA., 3d mo. 11th, 1867.

To "The Friends' Association of Philadelphia and its Vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freedmen."

#### THE TREASURER REPORTS:

Balance on hand 4th mo. 14, 1866, Contributions from friends and others in this country, \$19,939 00 Contributions from Great Britain and Ireland, 15,549 58	\$11,524	87	
Total contributions,	35,488	58	
Returns from agents, &c., including old store debts			
collected,	520	62	
Total,		\$47,533	97
PAYMENTS.			
Expenditures under direction of Instruction Committee, including salaries and maintenance of teachers, cost of property, repairs, rents, and			
incidentals connected with the missions,	29,238	91	
Bibles, Testaments, Tracts, and School-Books,	4,821	61	
Garden seeds,	1,155	90	
Boots and shoes, and special contributions for relief			
of physical suffering,	1,774	08	,
Orphan House at New Orleans,	250	00	
" Helena, Ark., by request of donors,	662	78	
Printing and circulating Annual Report and other			
documents,	460	55	
Freight and other incidental expenses,	1,160	38 \$20.594	กา
Leaving a balance in my hands of eight thousand		<del>\$39,524</del>	21
and nine $\frac{76}{100}$ dollars,		. \$8,009	76
RICHD. CADB	URY, 7	Treasurer.	

PHILADELPHIA, 4th mo. 12, 1867.

We have examined the above account of Richard Cadbury, Treasurer, and compared the payments with his vouchers, and find it correct, there being a balance in his hands due the Association of eight thousand and nine  $\frac{76}{100}$  dollars.

CALEB WOOD, ANTHONY M. KIMBER.

PHILADELPHIA, 4th mo. 12, 1867.





Rup.

## EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

### EXECUTIVE BOARD

OF THE

# FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION

OF PHILADELPHIA AND ITS VICINITY,

FOR THE

## RELIEF OF COLORED FREEDMEN.

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, HELD

AT ARCH STREET MEETING-HOUSE.

Philadelphia, 4th Month 17th, 1871.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY SHERMAN & CO.
1871.



At the Eighth Annual Meeting of "Friends' Association of Philadelphia and its Vicinity for the Relief of Colored Freedmen," held at Arch Street meeting-house, Philadelphia, the 17th of 4th month, 1871.

The report of the Executive Board for the past year, and that of the Treasurer, were presented and read, showing contributions in money of \$11,197 during the year, and of \$264,612.98 since the organization of the Association. Supplies of clothing, etc., estimated to exceed \$50,000 in value, have also been received during the latter period.

Twenty-five schools are now in operation in Virginia and North Carolina, with 43 teachers, an enrolment of 2750 pupils, and average attendance of 1996.

Interesting facts were also presented by Friends recently in the South, eye-witnesses of educational and other work for the elevation of the colored people.

The Executive Board about to be appointed were encouraged to continue the work of ministering to the needs of those who may come under their care. They were also authorized to print such parts of the reports read at this meeting as they may think desirable.

Upon nomination of the committee appointed for the purpose last year, the following Friends were appointed to the several offices named:

President—Samuel Hilles.

Secretary—John B. Garrett.

Treasurer—RICHARD CADBURY.

Executive Board—Marmaduke C. Cope, Anthony M. Kimber, Philip C. Garrett, J. Wistar Evans, Joel Cadbury, John W. Cadbury, Benjamin Coates, Elliston P. Morris, Dr. James E. Rhoads, Yardley Warner, Jonathan Evans, Thomas Scattergood, Richard Wood, John B. Wood, Joshua L. Baily, Percival Collins, Thomas K. Brown, William Evans, James Whitall, Samuel H. Troth.

To nominate to the next Annual Meeting Friends to fill the several offices of the Association for the succeeding year—Edward H. Bonsall, William Evans, Dr. Henry Hartshorne, James Bromley, John B. Garrett, and William Bettle were appointed.



# REPORT.

To the Friends' Association of Philadelphia and its Vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freedmen.

#### THE EXECUTIVE BOARD REPORT:

That notwithstanding times of discouragement during the past year, when the Freedmen seemed to be nearly forgotten by their Northern friends, the aggregate receipts show that there is still a great interest felt in their welfare.

The total amount of contributions during the year ending 4th month, 11th, 1871, has been \$11,197, and the aggregate from the beginning of our work in 1863 to this time \$264,612.98.

We have received from Friends in Ireland through Samuel Bewley \$806.67, being the proceeds of £150, from Friends in England \$92, beside £10 sent to the teachers at Clover, Virginia, specially for physical relief. Though these sums are smaller than in previous years yet we have satisfactory evidence of the continued interest of our friends abroad, notwithstanding their active sympathies have been so largely drawn upon on account of the sufferings occasioned by the war in Europe.

The receipts from the Freedmen's Bureau for the year have been \$2912.50, and from the Peabody Fund

to our teachers \$294. These sources of revenue can no longer be counted upon, the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau having informed us under date of 3d month, 3d, 1871, that all hope of further appropriations by Congress for this work is abandoned.

The condition of affairs in North Carolina has been very disheartening to the Freedmen in that State and ill calculated to increase their pecuniary resources. If anything, we think they have been less able than before, to aid in their own support. Notwithstanding this state of things the receipts from the Freedmen during the past year for books and tuition have amounted to \$1406.42, beside \$1566.58, paid in the way of board to the teachers; total \$2973, a very creditable contribution towards their own education.

The purchasers of the several school properties, the sale of which has been mentioned in former reports, have paid \$674.58 during the year on account thereof, but the only purchaser who has completed payment and received a deed in fee has been the Association who bought the house and lot at Raleigh.

In addition to the above, \$787.50 have been paid on account of the Greensboro lots of ground, two Freedmen, Washington Gorrell and Jonathan W. McAdoo, having received deeds. Total amount received by sale of properties during the year, \$1457.08. The only properties of the Association remaining unsold are the school-house and lot, and several small lots at Greensboro, and the school-houses and lot at Goldsboro; the estimated value of these is about \$1200.

The sum of \$300 was appropriated by the Board in 6th month last to the "Delaware Association for the Moral Improvement and Education of the Colored

People," in faith that our treasury would not be exhausted. Its funds however have been severely taxed to meet the legitimate expenditures for our own fields of labor.

The number of schools now in operation is 25, to wit: at Danville, Clover, Christiansburg, Clarksville, Salem, Brush Creek, Big Spring, Lovely Mount, and Radfordville in Virginia, and at Hillsboro, Greensboro, Chapel Hill, Lexington, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Salisbury, Thomasville, Jamestown, Salem, Raleigh, Warrenton, Goldsboro, Hopewell, High Point in North Carolina, with 43 teachers. The total number of pupils enrolled in 3d month was 2750 with an average attendance of 1997.

Twenty-one schools were kept in operation during last summer, that course seeming desirable from various causes. Most of the larger schools, however, were closed from the 1st of the 6th to the 1st of 11th month.

The number of schools, teachers, and pupils in each month during the year is shown in the subjoined table:

	1870.									1871.		
Months,	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10 th.	11 th.	12 th.	1st.	<b>2</b> d.	3d.
No. of Schools,	46	47	34	21	22	21	16	23	24	25	25	25
No. of Teachers,	62	62	36	22	22	21	21	35	36	42	44	43
No. of Scholars Enrolled, .	3574	3342	2093	1462	1404	1443	724	1986	2251	2698	2792	2750
Average Attendance,	2275	2131	1047	784	824	853	554	1491	1583	2055	2004	  1997
No. who Spell and Read, .	1970	1960	1346	914	888	836	322	871	1057	1138	1369	$^{\mid}_{\mid}$ 1256
No. who study Geography,	1028	995	473	341	335	450	225	767	794	1028	1069	1059
No. who study Arithmetic,	1445	1117	664	478	502	563	339	946	991	1203	1414	1483
No. in Higher Branches, .	151	201	61	5	5	6	28	179	177	259	333	315

Summary: Largest number enrolled 3574. Average attendance during the summer 813, during the

present term 1826; average number of teachers during the summer 24, during this term 40. Average number of schools sustained during the summer 21, during the present term 24.

The large school at Danville under the immediate eye of the Superintendent continues to be a credit to those who conduct it; it is among those recently made free public schools by the State.

Two schools established by other organizations, and afterward abandoned, have come under the charge of our Association during the past year, viz.: one at Raleigh, N. C., formerly an important and flourishing school, but laid down for want of funds, the other at Christiansburg, Va., the temporary home of our Agent, C. S. Schaeffer, and the centre of educational interest in that section of country. The purpose being to teach the largest number of freed people with diminished means, it has been our policy rather to give prominence to schools at the centres of population.

Thanks to the continued supervision of C. S. Schaeffer a number of smaller schools in the western part of Virginia have also been successfully conducted, while those at Clover and Clarksville, Va., being too far from the circle of his operations, have been partially under the care of Alfred H. Jones, the efficient Superintendent of the Danville and North Carolina Schools. Both of these self-sacrificing men, feeling an anxious concern for the welfare of their charge, have had special reference to religious education, and on the 1st day of the week, at most of the schools, a large number of children have usually gathered to receive Scriptural instruction. The interest felt in these schools is shown by the fact that the monthly reports generally exhibit

a larger number in attendance on 1st days than during the week.

In the plan of education adopted it has been our aim to give a thorough groundwork in a few practical branches rather than a superficial acquaintance with varied departments of knowledge. This course steadily pursued, though it may have occasioned some disappointment to ambitious pupils, has in the main been successful.

The schools are carefully graded. They are frequently visited and examined by the Superintendent, and their rate of proficiency is noted by him from time to time. Classes range from the Primer to the Fifth Reader, and from the first elements of Geography and Arithmetic, to the Intermediate Geography and Practical Arithmetic. Grammar, History, and Philosophy are studied to some extent. As a class the children read well, having naturally good voices; they compose fluently, choosing, however, fine rather than accurate language. They learn descriptions in Geography, and definitions in Grammar with facility, but in Writing and Orthography they are not so proficient.

Their ingrained habits of tardiness, and irregular attendance at school, though in large measure due to causes beyond their control, have in part been overcome by the patient and continued efforts of their instructors. The School Reports, from year to year, show a gradually increasing average attendance in proportion to the number enrolled.

The importance which even the most ignorant among them attach to the attainment of an education, the selfdenials and privations which they willingly endure to avail themselves of the privileges of school, and the zeal with which they apply themselves to study, often excite our admiration, and encourage us to perseverance on their behalf.

The only Normal class sustained during this year has been that at Danville; this now numbers 30 pupils who acquit themselves creditably under the charge of a trained Normal teacher from Maine. One half or more of the class have been at different times engaged as teachers, and are therefore the more earnest in applying themselves to study.

Of the schools undertaken during the present and past summer term fourteen have been adopted as free public schools, and the pay of the teachers assumed by the States in which they are severally located, viz.: 5 in Virginia, to wit, those in Danville, Christiansburg, Brush Creek, Big Spring, and Lovely Mount, and 9 in North Carolina, those at Salem, Lexington, Hopewell, Chapel Hill, Warrenton, High Point, and 3 in Rowan County, now closed. The aid received from this sourc ehas been \$579.11, beside the board of some of the teachers.

If the public free school system were established at all points, and on a good basis, it would relieve the Association from further care in the matter of education. But these schools are only continued in force four or five months in the year, the teachers very inadequately and irregularly paid, in some cases not at all, and as the schools must be free, they are deprived of the tuition money, the payment of which is useful both to teacher and freedmen, eking out the meagre salary of the former, and teaching the latter habits of self-reliance and self-support.

So imperfect is the school system in North Carolina,

and so crushing the opposition to the elevation of people of color, that there is reason to fear, if left quite to themselves, a short career of feeble schools would soon leave this portion of the population again entirely without means of education.

Another obstacle to the carrying out of any thorough system of common school education is the desperate financial condition of the State, which in conjunction with the want of appreciation of the value of education, almost precludes the possibility of any early assumption by the commonwealth of the charge which, in our latitude, we are accustomed to regard as a solemn obligation to the poorest citizen.

We have thankfully to acknowledge that, though several of our schools are situated in localities where much excitement has at times prevailed, they have been undisturbed, and that our superintendent and teachers, quietly pursuing their round of duties, have been mercifully preserved from all harm.

Great physical distress has prevailed at Danville, and in North Carolina during the past five months. Sickness engendered by the severity and dampness of the winter, and the lack of proper food and clothing has been almost universal. In the poor cabins of the Freedmen death has been a frequent visitor removing by scores the young, the aged, and the feeble from a life in which truly they had found only much tribulation. Our agents, happy to act as almoners of the charities bestowed, have devoted much of their time and strength to the task of alleviating suffering, seeking out those that were "ready to perish," feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and "caring for the widows and the fatherless."

Notwithstanding the liberal contributions received for this special use the destitution has been so wide-spread and in many cases so extreme that our resources have been heavily taxed to meet the unlooked for outlay, but we could not disregard the needs of those who had no other earthly friends to look to, and we have satisfaction in believing that the money has been judiciously applied.

The total amount expended for the relief of the destitute has been \$2449.81 for the year.

The following summary includes shipments of clothing and materials.

Number of Garments,	•	•	•	•	•	746
Pairs of Shoes,	•	•	•	•	•	42
Pairs of Stockings,	•		•	•		102
Blankets and Counterpanes,	•	٠	•			57
Yards of Fabric,	•	•	•	•	•	$1070\frac{1}{4}$
Lbs. of Woollen Yarn,	•	•	•	•	•	$50\frac{1}{2}$
Medicines—value,	•	•		•	\$1	60.16
Spectacles,		•	2 d	ΟZ	en	pair.

This list includes valuable donations of clothing, shoes, and materials from Friends at Coleraine, Ohio, in Western New York, and at Germantown, and is exclusive of some important contributions of which we have been the channel on behalf of the Women's Aid Association of this city. This excellent association has not only distributed through us, shoes, made-up clothing, materials, etc., but has contributed largely in money, and special supplies for the Sewing Schools which have been usefully maintained at several points, besides paying the board of several teachers during part of the year. This last aid, by relieving the Freedmen from the cost of tuition has enabled many

to continue their children at school at a time when every effort was needed to supply themselves with the necessaries of life.

Continued attention has been given to the distribution of copies of the Holy Scriptures, and other suitable reading matter, and we have increasing evidence of the importance of this work.

The following is a statement of the distribution, to wit:

Bibles,		•					•		•				1,369
Testamer	nts,					•						•	2,920
Books for	r F	irst	-da	ay	Scl	100	ls,	•			•	•	3,634
Library !	Boo	ks,		•									1,251
"Friends													43
Tracts,													61,225
Juvenile													12,213
Scripture	L	eafle	ets	3,	•						•		21,737
Wall Tex													1,820
Leaflet H													15,773
Sheets R												•	29
British V	Vor	km	an	, e	tc.,				•				15,049
Diagram	s, s	ets,		•	•				•	•			56
Books to													108

These have been sent to points in all the Southern States.

We have again to acknowledge valuable gifts from the "Bible Association of Friends," the "American Bible Society," and from several interested Friends in England and this country.

Such is the résumé of the operations of your Board in the past year, and although there is no marked change in the aspect of affairs, and no striking events have transpired, the good work of elevating the Freedmen has been steadily progressing.

The raising of four millions people from the state of degradation into which they have been sunk by generations of slavery is not the labor of a year, nor of years, but that of an age, and it may as much occupy the attention of our children as it does our own. We do not regard this as discouraging, however, feeling amply compensated for any expenditure of time and money, by the consciousness of being engaged in lifting a numerous people out of a state bordering on barbarism into civilization, enlightenment, and the enjoyment of the truths and privileges of the blessed gospel.

On behalf of the Executive Board,

ANTHONY M. KIMBER,

President.

PERCIVAL COLLINS,

Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, 4th month, 11th, 1871.

## To the Association of Friends of Philadelphia and its Vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freedmen.

#### THE TREASURER REPORTS:

Balance on hand 4th month 11th, 1870,												
Freedmen's Bureau,       2,912 50         Peabody Fund,       294 50         State of North Carolina,       899 11         Property sold,       1,457 08         Books, &c., sold,       1,140 32         Tuition Fees,       266 10         Sundries,       48 19         Total,       \$22,783 86         Payments:         On account of instruction—salaries, travelling expenses, books, and other school supplies, etc., etc.,       \$17,006 60         On account of distribution of Bibles and tracts,       979 71         Physical relief,       2,449 81	Balance on hand 4th month 11th, 1870,											
Peabody Fund,       294 50         State of North Carolina,       899 11         Property sold,       1,457 08         Books, &c., sold,       1,140 32         Tuition Fees,       266 10         Sundries,       48 19         Total,       \$22,783 86         Payments:         On account of instruction—salaries, travelling expenses, books, and other school supplies, etc., etc.,       \$17,006 60         On account of distribution of Bibles and tracts,       979 71         Physical relief,       2,449 81	Contributions,											
State of North Carolina,       899 11         Property sold,       1,457 08         Books, &c., sold,       1,140 32         Tuition Fees,       266 10         Sundries,       48 19         Total,       \$22,783 86         PAYMENTS:         On account of instruction—salaries, travelling expenses, books, and other school supplies, etc., etc.,       \$17,006 60         On account of distribution of Bibles and tracts,       979 71         Physical relief,       2,449 81	Freedmen's Bureau,											
Property sold,	Peabody Fund,											
Books, &c., sold,       1,140 32         Tuition Fees,       266 10         Sundries,       48 19         Total,       \$22,783 86         PAYMENTS:         On account of instruction—salaries, travelling expenses, books, and other school supplies, etc., etc.,       \$17,006 60         On account of distribution of Bibles and tracts,       979 71         Physical relief,       2,449 81	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·											
Tuition Fees,	Property sold,											
Total,	Books, &c., sold,											
Total,	Tuition Fees,											
Total,	Sundries,											
PAYMENTS:  On account of instruction—salaries, travelling expenses, books, and other school supplies, etc., etc.,	•											
On account of instruction—salaries, travelling expenses, books, and other school supplies, etc., etc.,	Total,											
On account of instruction—salaries, travelling expenses, books, and other school supplies, etc., etc.,												
expenses, books, and other school supplies, etc., etc.,	PAYMENTS:											
expenses, books, and other school supplies, etc., etc.,	·											
etc., etc.,	On account of instruction—salaries, travelling											
On account of distribution of Bibles and tracts, . 979 71 Physical relief,	expenses, books, and other school supplies,											
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RICHARD CADBURY,

315 56

Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, 4th month 10th, 1871.

Freedmen's Friend, . .

Examined and found correct on comparison with vouchers, showing balance as stated above.

RICHARD WOOD,

For Auditing Committee.



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This is No. 1526

also carried in stock in the following sizes

1700		HIGH	-	WIDE	THICKNESS	1500	10	HIGH	10	WIDE	THICKNESS
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1524	10	44	7	66	- 66	1530	12	44	91/	66	
1525	9	44	6	64	66	1932	13	66	10	- 66	66
1526	93/	1 44	71	8 64	66	1933	14	66	11	64	64
1527	101	5 45	73	ć 4	66	1934	16	66	12	66	
1528	11	- 55	8	- 44	<u>44</u>						

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